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No. 33,884

LONDON, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 6, 1992

ESTABLISHED 1887

Modern Methods Unearth Ancient Arabia's Lost City

By John Noble Wilford New York Times Service

The Global Newspaper

NEW YORK - Guided by ancient maps and sharp-eyed surveys from space, archaeologists and explorers have discovered a lost city deep in the sands of Arabia, and they are virtually sure it is Ubar, the fabled entrepot of the rich frankincense trade thousands of -years ago.

Nelson Mandela clasped with South Africa's president with South Africa's president derik W. de Klerk as they have accepted a peace prize Medical Line leader of the African Medical Congress, said South African have a multiracial interimment Leaders of the expedition reported that excavations so far have uncovered the ruins of eight towers and adjoining walls and deposits of pottery dating to Roman times and as far back as 2000 B.C. or earlier.

They said the location and size of the site and evidence of a violent destruction ap-peared to match historical accounts of Ubar's rise and fall.

The discovery, made in November, comes after decades of exploration and study of

historical documents.

Much research has tied Ubar to the city Iram in the Koran and to Omanum Emporium on the maps of Claudius Ptolemy, the Alexandrian geographer of the 2d century A.D. He referred to the people of the region But it was not until scientists began pains-

taking analysis of satellite images that they spotted geological traces that led them to the images made with invisible, near-infrared

light showed evidence of ancient caravan routes, undetectable on the ground, leading to and from one particular area.

The archaeologists now believe these tracks are the routes camels once traversed carrying frankincense across the burning sands to Mesopolamia and the Mediterranean and on to markets in Alexandria and They could even be the tracks followed by

the Wise Men on their way to the manger in Bethlehem, according to tradition, with gifts of gold, frankincense and myrrh.

"After four days of digging, it was clear we had hit pay dirt," said George R. Hedges, a

Los Angeles lawyer with a background in archaeology, who helped organize the expe-dition. Only after further excavation and investigation did members of the expedition disclose their find in interviews over the last

The ruins are on the edge of the Empty Quarter of the Arabian Peninsula in the Dhofar region of southern Oman.

They surround the water well now known as Shisr. That is near the Qara Mountains, where grew — and still grow — the trees that were a major source of the aromatic resin for the frankincense so prized in ancient times as a symbol of wealth and holiness and a substance used in embalming and fumigation. Myrrh is also a gum resin used in making

"There doesn't seem to be much question that we have discovered Omanum Emporium," said Juris Zarins, the expedition's chief archaeologist. "The site is very rich, no doubt

Ronald G. Blom, a geologist and specialist

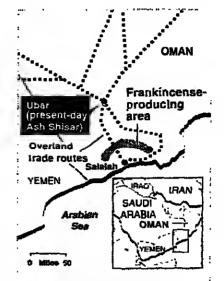
in spacecraft remote sensing at the Jet Propulsion Laboratory in Pasadena, California, said: "It's a major find, If this is not Ubar, it certainly was a very important place in an-

The idea of searching for the lost city of Ubar was conceived in 1981 by Nicholas Clapp, a Los Angeles filmmaker and adventurer. He was attracted to the mystery and romance of ancient Arabia that was rooted in the frankincense trade. He was intrigued to find, he said, that "virtually notbing is known of the trade at its source" in the region of

When he learned of experiments demonstrating the application of space remote-sens-ing to archaeological exploration, Mr. Clapp, aided by Mr. Hedges, recruited a team of experts in several fields.

Sir Ranulph Fiennes, a British polar explorer with close ties to the sultan of Oman. Qaboos ibn Said, directed logistics for the

See DISCOVERY, Page 6



Sources: George R. Hedges NASA/Jet Propulsion Laboratory

Baker Pushes For U.S. Gains After Soviet Breakdown

He Appeals for Support For American Interests, Gets Backing on Aid

Compiled by Our Staff From Dupatches WASHINGTON — Secretary of State James
A. Baker 3d said Wednesday that the collapse
of the Soviet Union had given the United States
a "once-in-a-century opportunity to advance
American interests and values throughout the

Mr. Baker, testifying hefore the Senate For-eign Relations Committee, argued passionately against a wave of isolationism sweeping the United States, declaring: "Protectionism and isolationism have done nothing but get us in

He won strong bipartisan support from the committee for giving aid to the former republics of the Soviet Union. But several senators warned that sentiment on the committee might not be matched on the floor of Congress or in the country at large, where feelings are running high against foreign aid.

Mr. Baker said that if the United States did not spend a few billion dollars belping the former Soviet republics it might have to spend trillions meeting threats that emerge later.

Mr. Baker embarks on a new mission to Russia and the former Central Asian republics of Uzbekistan. Turkmenistan and Tajikistan

He indicated that the United States, which has established diplomatic relations with six former Soviet republics, probably would extend relations to the three Central Asian republics if be received assurances about their commitment to democracy and buman rights when be visited

Mr. Baker said it was important to move quickly to open embassies in these Islamic states because Iran was busy promoting its influence in the region. The secretary also praised republics' efforts

to move their tactical nuclear weapons to Russia and said this process might be completed by

He urged Senate approval of the strategic arms treaty negotiated with the former Soviet Union, saying it remained n critical element in ties with the former republics. Mr. Baker said ratification of the START

treaty would encourage the republics of Ukraine, Belarus and Kazakhstan to seek a

The Senate committee is to start debate soon on the treaty, which would cut long-range nuclear weapons in the U.S. and former Soviet arsenals by about 30 percent. The committee's senior Republican, Jesse

Helms of North Carolina, said the treaty should he withdrawn and renegotiated because it was no longer relevant. Mr. Baker said he would discuss additional

arms reduction proposals made by President George Bush and by President Boris N. Yeltsin of Russia next week during a visit to Moscow,

Mr. Baker also assured the committee that the Bush administration was not considering ahrogation of the Anti-Ballistic Missile Treaty, which limits nuclear defenses of the United States and Soviet Union. Senator Joseph R. Biden Jr., Democrat of

Delaware, warned that unless the START treaty was quickly updated, the Pentagon would find ways to retain nuclear warheads no longer needed to defend the United States.

"There are lots of guys in the basement of the Pentagon looking for new targets for these weapons," Mr. Biden said.

The treaty would leave the United States with about 8.000 to 9,000 warheads. The four republies with strategic nuclear weapons -Russia, Ukraine, Belarus and Kazakhstan -would have a combination of about 1,000 few-

Mr. Biden said the easiest part of the treaty to revise was the provision dealing with ceilings on the warheads carried on long-range missiles bombers and submarines.

"I would fervently urge you to put the pros-

pect of reducing the numbers as the highest item on your list," Mr. Biden said.

"Be bold." he added. "The nation's with

Senator Richard G. Lugar, Republican of Indiana, agreed with Mr. Biden, saying, "The prospects for dramauc reductions are consider-

The American Civil Ware. "Gone With the Wind" is not loss of French lawyers not Account acted the that a lower court acted when it cleared the populated when it cleared the populated wither Regine Desforges of participation of the "Gone with the Wind thou Margaret Mitchell and the Desforges for plagranism at best-seller "The Blue Book." 1989 Desforges was ordered to the Mitchell estate? millionly but an appeals court ruled in Coming Soon In Washington: CLA's Spy-TV, but an appeals count rules following year that the not were different and there applagiarism involved. Nor the To Outdo CNN

By George Lardner Jr. and Walter Pincus

Washington Post Service
WASHINGTON — A task force commissioned by Robert M. Gates, the director of central intelligence, has recommended the creation of what would be the world's most exchisive electronic news network, featuring secret intelligence reports and the latest information from satellites and espionage agents around the

proposed network would be a multimillion-dollar proposition, offering broadcasts from the Central Intelligence Agency's headquarters at Langley, Virginia, six days a week for an elite audience composed initially of few-er than 100 U.S. government officials, a num-ber prescribed by Mr. Gates. It is not clear who would be on the list, but it would no doubt be headed by President George Bush.

"This will be the only news network where the producers are trying to hmit their audi-ence," an administration official said. Mr. Gates has favored an instant intelligence

news network for years, although an agency official said that the director had not yet given the go-shead to the system. During his confirmation hearings last fall, Mr. Gates said such a network was one of the innovations he had in mind for the agency as a way to put in perspective the instantaneous coverage by CNN that

policymakers all seem to watch. "We have not, frankly, taken sufficiently into account in the intelligence business the arrival on the scene of CNN and other 24-hour-a-day news broadcasting systems and, as a result, I think much of our current intelligence is in fact old news by the time it reaches many of the policymakers." Mr. Gates said at the time.

To keep their newscasts secure, CIA officials plan to position the monitors "at or very near the desks of the users," according to Gary E. Foster, the agency's deputy director for plan-

ning and coordination.
"We don't expect users to go out into the hallway and say, 'Come in here and take a look at this,' " he said. There might be several channels, Mr. Foster

"One might be for current events, one for the highlights of reports on different subjects and another for the full reports on those subjects.

The information might he no more than three hours old when it hits the screen, and it could be nearly simultaneous with what's running on the regular news tickers." be said.

If Mr. Gates approves the recommendations, a full-time program office would be established to initiate design and acquisition of the elec-tronic CIA network and "to address policy and procedural issues," according to another agen-cy official. The task force has examined such issues as controlling access and balancing program content between "quick-response report-ing and in-depth research," the official added. Mr. Gates has spoken of wanting to get out

of "the 19th century system" for delivering intelligence that now exists, which centers on written reports circulated among government officials each morning. Mr. Gates and others have criticized these reports because they often contain what officials saw on television the day before or read that same morning in newspa-



ANOTHER BLOODBATH IN ULSTER - A man being taken from a betting parlor in a Catholic area of Belfast on Wednesday after guomen killed five people. Page 4.

Spirit of Maastricht Sinks as EC Rejects Joint Embassies Plan

By Charles Goldsmith International Herald Tribune

BRUSSELS - In the first test of new foreign policy ties, European Community nations bave rejected proposals to set up joint EC embassies in some of the former Soviet republics, diplomats said Wednesday.

Belgium said it was deeply disappointed that a French idea of joint embassies was rejected by EC foreign ministers in recent

"A negative attitude has been registered by most of our partners," said a spokesman for the Belgian foreign minister, Mark Eyskens. "We feel that joint embassies would have been in the spirit of Maastricht, because it would mean joint action and closer coopera-

The Treaty of Maastricht, which was agreed upon by Community leaders at their summit meetings in Maastricht, Netherlands, in December, calls for enhanced EC foreign policy ties. The treaty is to be signed in Manstricht on Friday by EC foreign and

The foreign ministers, diplomats said, bave

rejected the idea of joint embassies in the larger former republics such as Russia and Ukraine, although some combined EC embassy operations are still being discussed for the smaller states.

The Community still has a long way to go On a joint foreign policy before we are ready for common diplomatic representation," a British diplomat said.

"If the EC has an ambassador, he would have to have a single view on every international issue, and the Community is just not at

Russia Cuts Sales Tax as Price Rises Surpass 300%

MOSCOW - Consumer prices in Russia rose 300 to 350 percent from December to January, a higher than expected increase that prompted the government of President Boris N. Yeltsin to slash a new a sales tax, officials said.

At the same time, the gross national product dropped by at least 16 percent from December to January, Deputy Prime Minister Alexander Shokhin and Deputy Finance Minister Andrei Nechayev said at a news conference.

Mr. Shokhin said that the price rises and production losses were prompting what he called "minor corrections" in Mr. Yeltsin's program to build a market economy on the ruins of Soviet communism.

"For the government, nothing dramatic or unexpected happened in January," he said. We managed to stay within the framework of suitably positive events."

But public outery over hardships caused by the economic changes prompted the govern-ment to cut a new sales tax from 28 percent to 15 percent, reducing anticipated revenues by 25 billion rubles (\$208 million], the officials said. Nevertheless, the two officials said they were

"optimistic" and professed to see signs that prices and production were evening out. Russian government officials, in planning

cast that the cost of food and other consumers goods would rise by 250 percent Mr. Shokhin

Instead, prices rose by three to three and a half times, he said, hlaming producers and retailers who took advantage of scarcity to grab

Mr. Yelisin's government ordered price controls on most goods and services to be lifted so

that the market could determine their value. Controls were retained on some basic goods like milk, sugar and cooking oil, although their prices were increased three to five times. Mr. Shokhin and Mr. Nechayev said that

prices were stabilizing in February, and he predicted that they would rise by about 10 percent a month through the end of 1992. Production rates are falling because the pro-

duction and distribution systems of the former Soviet Union are falling apart and have not yet been replaced by the market economy envi-sioned by Mr. Yelisin and his advisers, the two

Besides Belgium, support for joint diplo-matic missions was expressed by Germany and France, officials said.

sies in the former Soviet republics would

pose problems in the trade area, sources said.

"Trade promotion is a big thing for most embassies," a diplomat said. "It's difficult to

see how that could be done on an EC scale.

Countries have their own products to pro-

more, and it's hard to share information and

facilities when you are competing with prod-

ucts from other EC countries.

Several EC countries feel that joint embas-

"It is important not to panic," said Mr. Nechayev, describing the rising prices and falling production as typical of an economy in transition from communism to capitalism.

See PRICES, Page 4

He said he expected Russia's GNP to fall 4

Of Hot Chips and Iced Movies: U.S.-Japan Tale Twists Again

Yeltsin Calls for French Arms Cuts PARIS (Reuters) - President Boris N. Yeltsin of Russia, welcomed with grand pomp on a state visit to Paris, said Wednesday that Prance should slow its nuclear weapons program to join a U.S.

Kiosk

and Russian disarmament drive. At a lavish arrival ceremony, President François Mitterrand praised Mr. Yeltsin for his "courage and authority" during the coup attempt by hard-line Soviet Communists in August. Refore leaving Moscow, Mr. Yeltsin said he expected his talks to

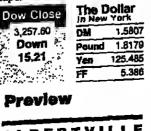
lead to cuts in French nuclear weapons. General News Algerian fighting worsens. kill-

Page 2 ing at least 5.

Crossword **Tomorrow: Olympic Preview**

Herald Tribune presents on

In the French Alps they call it ALBERTVILLE the Killy effect, but the Midas effect would probably be a more appropriate name: It is the ability of Olympic gold to burnish the image of people, products and places. As the XVI Winter Olympics open this weekend, the International



9 Friday a color preview of the Games, their athletes and their economics.

American Firm Flexes High-Tech Muscle Sony Lets an 'Offensive' Film Idea Die with Intel to buy rights to the company's flash By T. R. Reid Washington Post Service

TOKYO - In a reversal of the now-familiar pattern in high-tech industries, an American company has adopted a Japanese invention and won a dominant position in a booming global market through superior manufacturing and marketing.

The product is called flash memory, a major advance in computer-memory chips, first produced by Toshiha Corp. in 1986. Intel Corp., the U.S. chipmaker, came up with improvements on Toshiba's design and fabrication methods, found new markets, offered aggressive price cuts - and now

controls about 85 percent of the market, which topped \$100 million worldwide last year. Flash memory was probably the most important semiconductor breakthrough of the 1980s. Sales have quadrupled every year since 1987. Analysts on both sides of the Pacific say flash memory will be a billion-dollar-plus market within three years, and

should surpass traditional random-access memory chips by the end of the decade. In recent months — as Japanese politicians have been expressing scorn for U.S. industry — Japanese electronics companies have been eagerly negotiating

memory technology.
On Wednesday, Intel announced that it had chosen a Japanese partner: Sharp Corp., an electronics giant about three times Intel's size.

In a contract revealed in Tokyo, Sharp committed to build an \$800 million factory to produce flash memory chips with both Intel and Sharp labels, and to help Intel design flash memory chips for consumer electronics products.

"This is the classic pattern in reverse," said an Intel executive, Howard High. "Typically, the Americans do the initial R&D breakthrough, and the Japanese figure out how to exploit it. Color TV. VCRs, CD players -- they all went that way." Roger Malibus, of the Semiconductor Industry

Association, the U.S. chipmakers' trade group, said, This is a case where Toshiba came out first, but we He added that America was now leading in flash memory technology, which he called the fastestgrowing market in the semiconductor husiness.

As is common in the increasingly borderless world

high-tech electronics, the benefits of Intel's coup See FLASH, Page 4

By Steven R. Weisman New York Times Service

TOKYO - The movie "Hell Camp" seemed to

have everything going for it last year: an amusing script about Americans trying to master the customs of Japan, an Oscar-winning director, Milos Forman, and a Hollywood studio owned by Sony Corp., which would presumably clear the way for filming in

But just a few days before shooting was to begin in November, the project was canceled. An official at Sony Pictures Entertainment said the Sumo Association in Japan had found the portrayal of sumo wrestlers to be unflattering and had refused to coop-

Mike Medavoy, the chairman of Tri-Star Pictures, which along with Columbia Pictures was acquired by Sony in 1989, said "Hell Camp" could not be made without the active participation" of the Sumo Association, a powerful and secretive group with total authority over the sport.

The canceled project is surrounded by unan-swered questions. Did Sony, which promised not to interfere with the content of films when it moved into Hollywood, try to help the production, as its

officers say, or quietly hinder it, as some in Hollywood speculate And why did a group of Hollywood professionals

let the objections of a tradition-bound sports federation in Japan block the making of a potentially successful movie?

The fale of "Hell Camp" has revived the question of whether Japanese ownership of Hollywood stu-dies is affecting the kinds of films that are made at those studios. Last year, questions were raised about the content

of a movie utled "Mr. Baseball," about a boorish American joining a Japanese baseball team. The script was rewritten to make it more sympathetic to Japan after the studio, Universal Pictures, was acquired by Matsushita Electric Industrial Company. In the case of "Hell Camp," Mr. Medavoy and

Sony officials in Tokyo and Los Angeles denied that Sony had found the screenplay distasteful and had let the project die. Indeed, Mr. Medavoy said that senior Sony officials in Tokyo had intervened to try to persuade the Sumo Association to cooperate, but that the effort had failed.

"Any suggestions that the Sony Corporation has

See SUMO, Page 4

Spy, or Victim of West, Another German Falls to a Stasi Past

By John Tagliabue

New York Times Service · BERLIN — One of the most popular leaders of Eastern Germany is caught in the crossfire of controversy about collaboration with the old Communist secret police, the Stasi, as East and West come to grips with the near and distant past.

The parliament of Brandenburg, the largest of the states carved out of old East Germany, has ordered a commission to investigate the activities of Manfred Stolpe, the state's prime minister, when he worked as an lawyer representing East Germany's Evangelical Protestant Church in its dealings with the Communist

The decision comes days after the prime minister of neighboring Thuringia, Josef Duchac, stepped down amid charges of collaboration with the regime.

In a surprise move, Mr. Stolpe made a public disclosure two weeks ago, revealing in an interview with the weekly Der Spiegel that he had had clandes tine contacts with senior Stasi officials on church husiness. But he denied that he aided the secret police, arguing that the contacts had been required as part of his role in representing the church and East Germans

The two cases are the latest in a series of startling , were gone assaults on members of the fledgling leadership in

2 More Border Guards

In a Shooting at Wall

connection with the killings,

Chilean Embassy there.

Honecker, probably in connection with his role in issuing shoot-to-kill

East Germany's spy chief, Mar-kus Wolf, is free while prosecutors

try to build a case against him, as is the shadowy currency trader, Alex-

ander Schalck-Golodkowski, who

served as a bridge between promi-nent East and West German politi-

Both men are thought to know

many secrets, and some Germans

believe that the government is re-

luctant to hring them to trial for

Perhaps the most reviled agent of

East German repression. Erich

Mielke, who for decades headed

the Stasi, the state security police,

is to be brought to trial Monday in

Mr. Mielke is 84 and ill. Because

of his poor health, doctors will al-

low him to attend court sessions for

Many Germans, especially those

in the East, are frustrated that Mr.

Mielke is not being tried for his

most heinous offenses, which are

believed to include ordering secret

executions of accused traitors and

helping the terrorist Red Army

Faction bomb a West Berlin disco-

Prosecutors have decided that

because of lack of evidence and a

host of legal questions, he probably

could not be convicted of those

Instead, they will try him on

charges that he shot a Berlin police

officer in 1931, when he was a

young Communist agitator.

only two hours per week.

thèque in 1986.

fear of what they will reveal.

prosecutors.

By Stephen Kinzer

New York Times Service

BONN - In the second such

yerdict in two weeks, a German

court on Wednesday convicted two

border guards of shooting to death

a refugee seeking to flee what was

The verdict increased pressure

on the government to find ways of

punishing higher-ranking East

German officials, including those

who approved shoot-to-kill orders.

Wednesday were given suspended

Both guards convicted in Berlin

Uwe Hapke, 30, was placed on

prohation for 21 months, and Udo

Walther, 27, for 18 months. The

judge said the lesser sentence for

Mr. Walther was in view of his

young age at the time of the shoot-

ing in 1984.

The victim of the shooting, 20-

year-old Michael Schmidt, was

shot down as he sought to scale the

Berlin Wall. He died several hours

later, after having been denied im-

Judge Ingeborg Tepperwein re-

jected defense arguments that the

two guards were "at the bottom of

a pyramid" and had no choice oth-

"This unarmed refugee posed no threat," the judge ruled, "Even if he

did, the response should have been

milder, such as shooting at his

Horst Schmidt, the victim's fa-ther, said he was pleased by the

verdict. He said the two defendants

Heart of Berlin

BERLIN - A power hlack-

out crippled the commercial

center of Berlin for several

hours Wednesday, halting

mass transit, snarhog traffic

and causing chaos in stores

Utility officials said the

1,000-megawatt outage, which affected at least 500,000 peo-

ple in the German capital, hit

much of Berlin's wealthy west-

ern sector. Stores on the Kur-

fürstendamm closed because

Eastern neighborhoods of

the city were not affected. The

hlackout was traced in a short

circuit between a major power

plant and a central transform-

security devices shut down.

and banks.

In a Blackout

"Most of the guilt for what hap-

mediate medical care.

er than to shoot,

deserved conviction

then East Germany.

sentences.

In many cases, resignations have come after the disclosure of confidential material by Western news organizations. This has fueled resentment among East Germans that the local leadership is being intentionally compromised by materials from Stasi files purposeleaked in the West

Mr. Stolpe decided to take the offensive after it became clear that Western German television stations were about to disclose information intended to dam-

Bavarian state television, which is closely allied with the governing Bavarian Christian Social Union, made public documents purportedly pointing to a collabora-tion between the 55-year-old lawyer, who is a Social Democrat, and the Stasi.

Many of the Stasi documents relating to prominent post-Communist leaders like Mr. Stolpe disappeared from Stasi files in the waning days of communism. In some cases, such as Mr. Stolpe's, files were thinned in such a way as to render a defense more difficult.

East German dissidents who were expelled from their country in 1988 after a wave of protests found that all references in their files to Mr. Stolpe's role as church-authorized negotiator with the Communists

The gradual destruction of the post-Communist

East Germany for alleged links with the old secret leadership is reinforcing accusations among Eastern police.

The assertions gained force last week after the Western German leadership overrode strenuous local objections and appointed Bernhard Vogel, a crony of Chancellor Helmut Kohl's and a Westerner, to succeed Mr. Duchac in Thuringia.

against Mr. Stolpe have brought forth firm defenders of his innocence, some appealing to historical precedents for justifying dealings with criminal regimes. Klaus von Dohnanyi, the former Social Democratic

mayor of Hamburg and the son of Hans von Dohnanyi, a former German intelligence agent who was executed in 1945 for resistance to Hitler, compared Mr. Stolpe's behavior to that of Dietrich Bonhoffer, the younger Mr. Dohnanyi's uncle. Mr. Bonhöffer was a prominent theologian who used contacts with German intelligence during the Third Reich to further efforts in eliminate Hitler.

Such references to recent history help fuel the argu-

ment of those in East and West who increasingly accuse Western Germans of applying a double standard in dealing with the East's Communist past. They argue that the same West Germany that was soft on former Nazis after the war is now unswervingly pursuing Communist collaborators for far less grievous

That argument was raised last month, when a Berlin court convicted two former East German border Wall. The court argued that the guards had the duty to disobey the Communist powerment's orders.

disobey the Communist government's orders. But critics in the West, and some Eastern Germans. note that West Germany's constitutional court in a landmark case in 1951 reinstated a prominent Nazi Unlike the case of Mr. Duchac, the accusations judge, arguing that civil servants under Nazism were civilian soldiers" who could not be held responsible for regime decisions.

The decision restored to jobs, pensions and other benefits many judges, prosecutors and others who served under Nazism.

A government law passed last year provides for the preservation of the Stasi files and affords Germans the right to examine them. But the gaps in the archives and their questionable value as evidence have renewed calls for their destruction.

This week, Golo Mann, a prominent historian and the 82-year-old son of the writer Thomas Mann, said the files should be "shredded.

In an interview with a Berlin paper, Mr. Mann said: "That would be better for all, for those who are still open to reproach, and for the innocent as well. Perhaps they only had the good fortune of not getting into a compromising situation in which cooperation with the Stasi was unavoidable."

Castro to Fall Soon, Chency Predicts

immediately took up the challenge.

Palestinian radical leader, "breaks every rule."

Mr. Habash.

WASHINGTON (Combined Dispatches) — Defense Secretary Dick.
Chency predicted Wednesday that Fidel Castro would not remain in
power much looger, given Cuba's loss of his support from the Soviet Union. Mr. Chency said the outlook for Mr. Castro was "bleak."

WORLD BRIEFS

Israel Says Paris 'Broke Every Rule'

JERUSALEM (Reuters) — Foreign Minister David Levy of Israel told the Knesset on Wednesday that France's release of Georges Habash, a

"We told them on Friday we were considering an extradition order," Mr. Levy said. "On Saturday they allowed him to leave for strange.

reasons." The foreign minister was answering parliamentary questions

from critics who accused israel of not acting quickly enough to extradite

Meanwhile, in Paris, the National Assembly is expected to vote

Monday on the conservative opposition's no-confidence motion against.

President François Mitterrand, angrily attempting to brush the affair.

aside, summoned a special session of the assembly for Friday and defied

the opposition to try to topple the government. Center-right parties,

the Socialist government for its handling of the Habash visit.

"It's only a matter of time until that regime will collapse," Mr. Cheney, said, adding, "I don't think he's likely to be there much longer."

Members of the House and Senate introduced legislation Wednesday to tighten sanctions against Cuba. "Our goal is to heighten the pressure. on Castro and provide a transition to democracy in the post-Castro era," said Senator Boh Graham, a Democrat of Florida. (AP, Reuters)

UN Won't Send Troops to Yugoslavia

UNITED NATIONS, New York (AP) — Secretary-General Butros, Butros Ghali said Wednesday that lack of assurances from warring parties in Yugoslavia prevented him from deploying a large UN peace-

But Mr. Butros Ghali proposed enlarging the 50-man liaison team in 75 JERUSALEM - A Palestinian officers who would promote a cease-fire and possibly pave the way for deployment of up to 10,000 peacekeepers. He said he had received conflicting reports on whether a large peacekeeping force in Krajina, an ethnic Serbian stronghold in Croatia, would get the needed cooperation. Mr. Butros Ghali said he was disturbed by allegations of violations of the Security Council's arms embargo against all parties to the conflict. The council is expected to approve the slight increase in the UN team.

Egypt Arrests 2 Israeli Arabs as Spies CAIRO (Reuters) — Egypt has arrested an Israeli Arab and his

daughter on suspicion of spying for the Jewish state, senior Egyptian security sources said Wednesday. Diplomats said they believed it was the first such case since Egypt and Israel signed a peace treaty in 1979.

The suspects have not been formally charged, the security sources said.

They were arrested this week on suspicion of having gathered military information for Israel and were taken to a maximum-security prison in Cairo on Wednesday pending further investigation, the sources said. An Egyptian was also detained, but be was released for insufficient evidence.

The state security officers said that the suspects, a 41-year-old man and his daughter, a language student, were Muslim Arabs with Israeli citizen-ship. Both the Egyptian Foreign Ministry and the Israeli Embassy in Cairo said they had not been informed officially of the arrests.

Suicide Doctor' Indicted for Murder

PONTIAC, Michigan (AP) - Dr. Jack Kevorkian, who invented a device to help help people commit suicide, was indicted oo murder charges and arrested Wednesday in the deaths last October of two women who used his apparatus, the authorities said.

A grand jury oo Mooday indicted Dr. Kevorkian, an outspoken advocate of doctor-assisted suicide for the seriously ill, on two counts of murder and one count of delivery of a cootrolled substance, the Oakland County prosecutor said.

The women suffered from chronic but oot terminal illnesses; a medical examiner has declared the deaths homicides, not suicides. The murder charges are open, meaning that the degree was not specified. If Dr. Kevorkian, 63, was convicted of first-degree murder he could face a mandatory penalty of life imprisonment with no possibility of parole.

U.S. Will Meet on Ex-Soviet Arms

WASHINGTON (Reuters) - The United States, bowing to pressure from France, said Wednesday that it had agreed to attend a four-natioo conference to discuss what to do about nuclear weapons in former Soviet

But Washington was resisting a demand from the French president, François Mitterrand, that the conference of the United States, France, Britain and Russia be at the top level.

"The United States has informed President Mitterrand that we believe a meeting of the four powers, as he suggested, to discuss questions regarding the safety of nuclear forces in the Soviet Union would be a good idea," said Marlin Fitzwater, the White House spokesman. But he said having the conference at a lower level "would be the most productive."

TRAVEL UPDATE

Bulgaria's state airline, Balkan Air, canceled several domestic flights to Varna and Burgas on Wednesday because of fuel shortages, company officials said. Most other internal flights were also halted through Sunday because of what officials called temporary difficulties with the produc-tion of aviation fuel. International flights were not affected. (Reuers) KLM Royal Dutch Airlines said it had obtained Bogota landing rights for a proposed weekly service between Amsterdam and the Colombian

The Weather

Europe North America

and Washington, D.C Chi-cago will be mainly dry with normal cold. It may rain in California several

Rain will drench much of the British tales including London this weekend. Parts will have dry, midweather Friday and Saturday. Showers will arrive Sunday. Much of Europe will have dry weather this weekend, but Turkey will commun to be stormy.

After bnef ram Friday, it will be blustery and dry in To-kyo through Sunday. Cold, dry weather should remain in Seaul A cold rain will soak Taiper into Saturday. Showers will well Hong Kong Friday. Southeast Asia will have sunshine and stray showers.

Asia

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A woman taking part in a march in Jerusalem on Wednesday to protest Mr. Akawi's death.

U.S. Sets Conditions for Loan to Israel

By Thomas L. Friedman New York Times Service

WASHINGTON - The Bush administration has told Israel that its request for \$10 billion in loan guarantees would be considered if Israel agreed to complete only those settlers' houses already under construction in the West Bank and Gaza Strip and to halt any new housing starts. Isracli and American officials say.

The American position, outlined to Israeli officials but still subject to modification as oegotiations proceed, also envisions conditions that would ensure that none of the U.S.guaranteed money would support the com-pletion of settlers' housing now under construction in those occupied territories. Israel's ambassador, Zalman Shoval, re-

turned to Washington on Tuesday with what Israeli officials described as pragmatic coun-terproposals to the U.S. suggestions.

How the issue is resolved is considered crucial to the Middle East peace talks that began in October. When Secretary of State James A. Baker 3d

opened negotiations with Mr. Shoval on this issue on Jan. 24, the State Department characterized their discussions as very prelimi-

But it is now clear from Israeli and U.S. officials that Mr. Baker actually sketched out the outlines of what appears to be a three-

for \$10 billion in loan guarantees to absorb Jews from the former Soviet Union. Israel would borrow the money, with the United States serving as guarantor.

First, Mr. Baker told Mr. Shoval that Washington would be prepared to consider an arrangement under which Israel could complete the roughly 9,000 housing units already under construction in the West Bank and Gaza Strip. officials said. Mr. Baker told Mr. Shoval that this was a concession from Washington's point of view, so that Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir would not be faced with entirely abandoning his ideological com-mitment to settlement of the occupied areas.

Second, however, Mr. Baker said that as part of this arrangement, the United States would want to see an end to all "new housing starts." If Israel violated that condition, Mr. Baker told Mr. Shoval, there would be a balt in the loan guarantees, which Israel wants spread over five years.

This, Mr. Baker told Mr. Shoval, would preserve the American principle that settlements are an "obstacle to peace" and that the United States should not be contributing directly or indirectly to the settlement pro-

Third, Mr. Baker left the general impression with Mr. Shoval that in addition to demanding a halt on new housing, the administration would want to deduct from each year's loan guarantees an amount equal to that spent by Israel on roads, infrastructure and housing in the West Bank and Gaza Strip presumably in the year before.

steps necessary to "guarantee that detainees undergoing investigation are treated in accordance with the

international commitments of the

So, for instance, if Israel spent \$300 million in 1991 on settling the West Bank, and if the loan guarantee was set at \$2 billion for 1992. the United States would actually only \$1.7 billion. Some officials said that such a formula would be essential to any package, so that the United States could say credibly that it was not indirectly financing the completion of the 9,000 housing starts that Washington is prepared to ignore.

Mr. Shoval, who held consultations with

Mr. Shamir and other cahinet members in Israel is understood to be coming back with orders to explore with Mr. Baker whether the United States would accept a modified approach. He and Mr. Baker are to meet Friday. The Israelis acknowledge that, as the Bush

administration says, "money is fungible" — that is, even if Israel promises not to spend U.S.-guaranteed housing funds on the settle-ments, an American dollar put in the pipeline in Tel Aviv frees up Israeli shekels that might

be spent in the occupied territories.

Therefore, the Israelis say, they are ready to accept in principle that there could be a dollar-for-dollar deduction from the guarantees for funds that might reasonably be viewed as supporting the settlement policy.

5 Killed and 28 Wounded in Worsening Algeria Violence quoted the official Algerian press said in an official communique disagency. APS, as reporting.] said in an official communique distributed by APS. said in an

By Youssef M. Ibrahim
New York Times Service

ALGIERS - At least five people were killed and 28, including several army officers and soldiers. were wounded in clashes between fundamentalists and Algerian security forces over the past two days. The bloody confrontation at

Batna, a city about 430 kilometers (260 miles) southeast of Algiers, was the worst of several around the country involving pro-fundamen-talist adherents and security forces since an army-supported government took power Jan. 11.

[Local security forces said eight people had been killed and 57 wounded since Tuesday, Reuters

The clashes started Tuesday and

reportedly continued Wednesday as security forces and army troops sealed the city where young adherents of the fundamentalist Islamic Salvation Front rioted to protest the sentencing of a mosque preacher to two months in jail by a military court, officials said. According to the city's mayor,

the prayer leader was arrested after he violated a week-old ban on po-litical speeches in mosques. Supporters of the arrested offi-

cial attempted to occupy the office of the military tribunal and then spread into the streets, the mayor between fundamentalists and secu-

the deaths at 14, including an army captain. They said as many as 68 people had been wounded by gun-shots. These higher casualties could oot not be confirmed independent-

Government officials who confirmed the unusually large size of the clashes said several army soldiers were shot at by the pro-fundamentalist rioters and severely wounded. That account also could oot be independently confirmed; the town is off limits to journalists. There have been several clashes

have been killed by gunshots, but that the fundamentalist goal is to the number of victims in Batna was abolish the democratic process and high enough, some Algerians said, install an Islamic theocracy, a view to raise the possibility of a new cycle of violence.

The events of Batna are the most serious since the departure of President Chadli Bendjedid, who was forced to resign by a military and civilian group in the government that was opposed to the cootinuation of a democratization process that had brought the fundamentalists within reach of controlling the parliament in free elections held in

On Tuesday, perhaps betraying internal affairs, a serious offense in The government, headed by the signs of fatigue, a communique of this highly nationalistic country.

the democratic process is resumed and the jailed fundamentalists are shared by many Algerians io the middle and Western-educated While the Islamic Salvation Front continues to call upon its

followers to avoid any actions that may be viewed as provocations by the army or security forces, it is beginning to seem that the leadership of the Muslim militants is losing its control over its youthful followers in the larger cities.

The appeal, largely directed to Western and wealthy Arab donors, is the first of its kind by the normally xenophobic fuodamentalists who have exhibited animosity to-

upon other governments to sus-

pend financial aid to Algeria until

ward the West and Gulf Arabs. It was immediately dubbed by Prime Minister Sid Ahmed Ghozali as tantamount to calling upon other countries to interfere in Algeria's internal affairs, a serious offense in

Heading for Conflict, Iraq Renews Defiance of UN Monitors selling oil to pay for imports of vitally needed food and medicine that could be supplied to Kurds in from the UN, quoting diplomats. In a statement, the to provide a detailed report of its defense industries, as

New York Times Service

UNITED NATIONS, New York - Iraq has rejected a UN plan for the monitoring of its armaments industry, which propels President Saddam Hussein into a potential confrontation with the Security

Diplomats and officials said in interviews that they believed that Mr. Saddam was bent on testing the cohesiveness of the coalition ranged against him during the war, as he has done in the past by refusing to comply with the Security Council's terms for ending the Gulf war. He has backed down in the past.

But, uncertain whether Iraq will again yield, the diplomats and officials said Tuesday that the council may soon be forced to consider further steps against

Iraq has also broken off talks with the UN about

northern Iraq and to compensate victims of the invasion of Kuwait. President George Bush appeared to allude to the

possibility of further action against Baghdad in his speech last week at a meeting of leaders of the Security Council, when he said: "We must deal resolutely with these renegade regimes, if necessary by sanctions or stronger measures, to compel them to accept international standards of behavior."

The United States is said to have stepped up its U-2 spy plane patrols over fraq to huns for secret weapon sites, sending an average of two flights a week over Iraq from a base in Saudi Arabia. The Security Council on Wednesday retained eco-

oomic sanctions against Iraq after completing its periodic review of the trade embargo imposed after Baghdangerous weapons said, "Concern remains at Iraq's and 717.
refusal to recognize its obligations."]

Accord
The commission reported to the Security Council that it has

toning military industries to ensure that nuclear, chem- dad on Jan. 12, senior Iraqi officials said that Iraq ical or hiological weapons again will not be made Diplomats said the United States, which is this

month's Security Council president, would issue a statement announcing that Iraq was still in breach of the council's cease-fire terms and that sanctions, including the restrictions on the sale of Iraqi oil, could

UN special commission set up to destroy Iraq's most demanded by the Security Council io Resolutions 707 According to the report, Iraq "does not recognize"

The commission reported to the Security Council that it has "any obligations" under these resolutions, that Baghdad has rejected a long-term plan for monitoring military indicated a transfer of the security Council that it has "any obligations" under these resolutions, and at a meeting with commission members in Ragh-"would not make any further declarations" on weapons production plans. This effectively challenged UN inspectors to go find whatever they are looking for. On Tuesday, Iraq punctured bopes that it might soon agree to start selling oil under terms set by the Security Council, canceling a second planned round of

talks on the oil sale plan with UN officials in Vienna.

After last month's initial meeting, the head of the In his latest report on Iraqi compliance with the UN team, Koffi Annan of Ghana, appeared optimistic Security Council's demands, Rolf Ekeus, the Swede that Iraq would soon accept the plan.

Assembly is expected to a string of the Habash visit negative attempting to brush the action and the action of the action of

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speaches) — Defense Secretary

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hat regime will collapse. Mr. On Our goal is to heighten the pro-to-democracy in the post-Casing.

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UPDATE

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KEEPING HIS HEAD ABOVE WATER - Paul E. Tsongas, a Democratic presidential candidate, swimming at Dartmouth College in Hanover, New Hampshire. Mr. Tsongas has tried to swim daily during the campaign for the New Hampshire primary, which takes place Feb. 18.

Are the Tokyo Critics Right?

Many in U.S. Agree With Miyazawa on Graduates' Greed By Robert J. McCartney

NEW YORK - Americans in general were stung when Japan's prime minister said U.S. college graduates were more interested in making money than producing goods, but a number of U.S. economists, business professors and others agree with the thrust of what he

Prime Minister Kiichi Miyazawa faulted the United States on Monday by saying that many of the best and the brightest of its college graduates spent the 1980s rushing to the securities industry to get rich. instead of heading to the automobile or electronics industries to make cars or videocassette record-

"It's a reasonable criticism," said Paul W. Van Orden, a former executive vice president of General Electric Co., who now is coordinafor of the Center for International Business Education at Columbia Business School. ...

"Certainly the idea, 'Make a lot of money, it doesn't make any difference whether you produce anything valuable," was part of the emotion of the 1980s," Mr. Van Orden said. Part of his current job is counseling students, and he said it was "a ranty" to find a student with a master's degree in business. who wants to seek a job in manufacturing or engineering."

Alan S. Blinder, a Princeton Uni versity economics professor, said that he had been making the same criticisms for years and that Mr. Miyazawa was ochoing them.

I think when a society takes a lot of its rop talent, and puts them into what amounts to reshuffling of wealth instead of creating wealth, or paper manipulation rather than actual production, it doesn't take a genius to figure that that might not be good for industrial productivi-Mr. Blinder said.

According to several experts, Mr. Miyazawa has exaggerated the scope of the problem. They say Wall Street, for all the publicity that it gets, absorbs only a small fraction of husiness-school graduates and other well-educated

. Nevertheless, there is wide agreement that the huge salaries and glamorous lifestyle available on by an investment bank, and

Wall Street during the 1980s drew young graduates there at the expense of the more mundane goodsproducing manufacturing and engineering industries.

At Harvard Business School, for example, the percentage of graduates going into the investment banking-brokerage industry in 1986 and 1987 exceeded the share that went into the combined total for all 17 industrial categories that the school labels as "manufactur-

The share heading for Wall Street dropped sharply after the 1987 stock-market crash, and the number of students opting for jobs in manufacturing has crept up; in

ica, "many people getting out of college have gone to Wall Street for very high salaries, with the result that the number of engineers who produce goods has gone down."

Over the last decade, he added "it seems that America has reached the point that the mind-set to produce things and create value has

Mr. Miyazawa's comments struck a sensitive nerve on Wall Street and at leading husiness schools. When asked to provide a record response to Mr. Miyazawa, the nation's three largest securities companies - Merrill Lyuch & Co. Shearson Lehman Inc. and Goldman, Sachs & Co. - all said nobody was available.

Merrill Lynch, alone among the three, instead issued a brief statement through a spokesman. It did not deal directly with the substance of the Miyazawa remarks, but noted that the American securities markets have been a model for Japan and other countries.

Among husiness-school deans. the principal response to Mr. Miyazawa was that the schools could not fight the economics of the marketplace, where Wall Street firms pay much better than other

"In a free-market system, if the students are being offered \$75,000

What Might the Bomb Inventors Think of Next?

By William J. Broad

SANTA FE, New Mexico - On a narrow street near art galleries and boutiques, next door to an acupuncturist who trades in Chinese herbs, is an encouraging sign of how the nation's scientific best and hrightest might redirect themselves now that the Cold War is

It is the Prediction Co., a private spin-off of the Los Alamos laboratory, the birthplace of the atomic bomb high in the mountains nearby. Computers and young men with po-

Fourth in a series

nytails dot the office, Scientists, once on the U.S. payroll, are now entrepreneurs using skills in chaos theory to predict the rise and

full of stocks and bonds "We have something that wins," J. Dovne Farmer, 39. a company founder and physi-

But for every adventurer such as Mr. Farmer, thousands of scientists and engineers in the military-industrial complex are hunkered down in their old jobs, fearful that shrinking budgets will cripple or end their

Others struggle to find constructive roles for U.S. research, such as healing the envitonment or helping industry compete with foreign rivals. Still others dream of turning back the clock to days of glory.

These wizards of the Cold War make up

the greatest force of scientific and engineer-ing talent ever assembled. Over the decades this army of government, academic and industry expens made the breakthroughs that gave the West its dazzling military edge. Now, these experts suddenly have no clear mission. Thousands are already out of jobs.

If these individuals cannot be redirected, if they can find no place to use their skills, some expens believe the country might be pany, you can't say they're making a foolish decision," said Meyer Feldberg, dean of the Columbia "They're critical to the country's fate." said Edward A. Knapp, a former director of

the National Science Foundation who now heads the Santa Fe Institute, which backs interdisciplinary research. "Being on the leading edge of rechnical change will continue to be essential to our

when billions of Pentagon dollars flowed

into exotic research. Today, amid an eco-

said, but they represent only a well-being," he said. "These people can help "tiny" fraction of total MBA gradkeep us there."
Lip the road, Colorado Springs is working hard to redirect its focus. The city is home to Nevertheless, he agreed "that we hundreds of high-technology companies that as a nation should be encouraging a larger percentage of our collegethrived on military contracts in the 1980s

has received commitments for thousands of civilian jobs from high-tech pioneers such as Apple and MCI Telecommunications.

It's going to get worse before it gets better," said Richard A. Ellis, director of manpower studies at the American Association of Engineering Societies. He said that about 100,000 engineers lost their jobs last year - most perhaps because of military hudget cuts - and that the number of unemployed engineers was likely to rise.

The real serious cuts," he noted, "are still

coming down the pike." By some measures, the Cold War was the hest thing that ever happened to research. The explosion of money, talent and tools far exceeded anything in previous eras. Early in the century the government cared little for science. But the Manhattan Project in World War II changed all that,

The government quickly grew into the largest patron of scientific research of all time, pouring money into any field that promised hope of gain over the Soviets.

Since 1955, the government has spent more than \$1 trillion on research and development of nuclear arms and other weaponry. According to the National Science Foundation, that represented 62 percent of all federal research expenditures. In addition, untold dollars went into efforts such as the space program's 590-billion race with the Soviet Union to the moon.

An incalculable part of the price was that military research was often cut off from American society and many of its democrar-ic values. The right of free speech was rou-

The greatest force of scientific and engineering talent ever assembled.

unely waived in exchange for a security clearance. The secrecy was meant to har the transfer of any possible advantage to the

Out of all this came the hydrogen bomb, laser weapons, spy satellites, intercontinental rockets, nuclear-powered ships and submarines, the neutron bomb, stealth warplanes and the precision armaments that

helped win the Gulf War, So did Teflon, modern television, passenger jets, weather satellites, computer chips, microwave ovens - the whole industries of aerospace, communications and electronies Some of the innovative edge has already shifted to civilian areas. Starting in 1980.

nomic slump and contractor lavoffs, the city. American industry surpassed the federal government as the nation's prime patron of science research and has kept that lead ever

> Finally, with the end of the Cold War. budgets for military research began to fall. killing some programs, curtailing others and

creating a general sense of foreboding in the military-industrial complex.

Today, the brightest lights in the military-industrial complex are often tempted to leave for challenges in commerce and industry, sometimes taking unclassified skills and

These experts suddenly have no mission and many are unemployed.

technologies with them. Los Alamos veterans founded the Prediction Co. in Santa Fe in July. It now has nine employed

While at Los Alamos, Mr. Farmer, the company's vice president for research, pioneered ways to predict chaotic phenomena such as ice ages, sunspots and fluid turbu-lence. Now, he said, he and his colleagues are forecasting the moves of financial markets. Each day computer predictions are matched against market performance. No trades have yet been made, he said. The company hopes to do its first this spring.

Down the road in Albuquerque is another

team of Los Alamos refugees, their tidy offices packed with electronic gear. Cell Ro-botics Inc. is pioneering "laser tweezers" than use beams of concentrated light to move tiny hits of biological material with great preci-

sion and near-perfect bygiene.

"Now we're flying," said Tudor N. Buican, inventor of the "tweezers" and the company's chief scientist, as he directed a light beam to lift a tiny particle one-fiftieth the

diameter of a human hair. With such control, he said, a sperm showing good vitality could be picked out to fertilize an egg. Or a natural killer cell could be set next to a tumor cell to fight cancer. The seven-person company expects to sell its

first machine this year for about \$25,000. "It's been much more work than we've ever done before," Mr. Buican said. "Bur the independence, and the prospects opening in front of the company, are extremely artrac-

The shift to civilian work has been slower but still significant at aerospace companies. The Lockheed Missiles and Space Co. in Sunnyvale, California, built six generations of navy missiles, including the Poseidon, the

Trident-1 and the Trident-2, which can hurl aloft a dozen or more nuclear warheads.

Now Lockheed is aiming at civilian areas while nurturing its Pentagon ties. It has won more than \$1 billion worth of work on NA-SA's space station, a laboratory in the sky forastronauts. It is also drawing up designs for Motorola's Iridium system of 77 satellites to relay signals from pocket phones around the

Despite new business, Lockheed Missiles. has had its share of layoffs and early retirements as military work has dwindled. Its cadre of engineers and scientists has shrunk steadily since 1987, going from 11.526 to

9,636 last year. The company expects to lose another 430 technical experts this year. On the opposite coast, the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, a bastion of arms research, is wrestling with the same kind of change. After years of explosive growth, Pentagon funds are shrinking, from \$438 million in 1990 in \$402 million in 1991.

Experts said the worst is yet in come for, MIT, especially for its the 2,700 employees of Lincoln Laboratory, created as a military brain bank in the late 1950s by both the university and the air force, Recently, the lab has perfected new kinds of space sensors and laser communicators. During the Gulf War. its tiny experimental satellites eased congested communications for allied troops.

Lincoln is eager to find new customers. including government bodies other than the Pentagon. For the Federal Aviation Administration, for example, it is studying anticollision systems on passenger jets. The core of the military-industrial com-

plex is a secretive maze of research laborarories owned by the government, including such places as Los Alamos, which still has about 7,400 employees despite a slow exo-

These are scattered across America, often hidden behind armed guards and barbed wire. The Defense Department has 66 labs thar employ 60,000 and spend about \$7 hillion a year. The Energy Department has three labs for nuclear weapon design, including Los Alamos, that employ 24.000 and spend \$4 billion a year. In step with the times, Washington is

pushing this complex to share its high-rechnology skills and tools with industry. The huzz words are technology transfer, and the means include liberalized parent licensing and new kinds of cooperative research with NEXT: The first post-Cold-War presiden-

U.S. Extends

Jobless Benefit

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON - Con-

gress has voted overwhelming-

y to extend unemployment

benefits for 2 million jobless people for another 13 weeks.

agreeing on an issue that in-

spired bitter debate much of

last year. President George Bush has promised to sign the

bill quickly.
The quick and nearly simul-

For 13 Weeks

Nevertheless, the record of the 1980s lends weight to Mr. Miyazawa's critician means of the lends weight in America means of the lends of the lends weight to Mr.

By Andrew Rosenthal New York Times Service

\$45,000 hy a manufacturing com-

University Business School.

Mr. Feldberg said the situation was not as had as Mr. Miyazawa suggested. "Some of the best and

brightest go to Wall Street," he

bound students to study engineer-

ing and science."

ORLANDO, Florida - As President George Bush travels the country in search of re-election, he seems unable to escape a central problem: This career politician. who for decades has lived the clois-tered life of a top Washington bu-

On Tuesday he emerged from it, ner. Wonderment again flickered years in Washington's choicest ex- across his face as he saw the items ecutive mansions to confront the and prices logged on the cash regismodern supermarket. Visiting the exhibition hall of the

National Grocers Association convention here, the president lingered at a mock-up checkout lane. He signed his name on an electronic pad used to detect check forgeries.

"If some guy came in and spelled George Bush differently, could you catch it?" he asked. "Yes." the president was told, and he shook his head in wonder. reaucrat, is having trouble present: -- Then he grabbed a quart of milk. ing himself to the electorate as a . a light hulb and a bag of candy and man in touch with middle-class life. ran them over an electronic scan-

> ter screen. "This is for checking out?" asked dle-American had mood.

Mr. Bush, "I just took a tour through the exhibits here," he told the grocers later. "Amazed by some of the technology. Marlin Fitzwater, the White

House spokesman, assured reporters that he had seen the president in a grocery store - a year or so ago. in Kennebunkport, Maine, Electronic scanners were intro-

duced by the International Business Machines Corp. in 1980, and have been in general use in U.S. supermarkets for a decade.

Having sampled the ways of the middle-American shopper, Mr. Bush tried to identify with the mid-

He pounded a lectern and raised his voice. He accused "professional pessi-

mists" in Congress of conducting class warfare by criticizing some of his programs as favoring the He talked sarcastically about advisers who urged him to get "the

right political ring" into his oratory and his policy proposals. And he told jokes. Reminding his audience of his

"love for sports." the president added: "And this being an election Democratic field still in disarray year, my competiove juices are and the economy still in recession

today I'm making an announce-ment that many of you have been expecting for a long time. I am officially declaring my entry into your best-bagger contest. Just one question - paper or plastic?"

It was an improved version of the promotional speeches the president has been making for his economic proposals, and it drew an enthusiastic response from the grocers in

But Mr. Bush could not seem to escape the impression that with the flowing more than ever. And so he was still running against himself.

unemployed in an election

two versions of the bill, arguing that it would unacceptably expand the budger deficit. Under intense political pressure. he signed an extension of

The Democrats compromised by not pressing for a more costly, extension of benefits that Mr. Bush might have felt compelled to veto.

U.S. Plans to Ease Embargo Against Haiti, Despite OAS Displeasure

and John M. Goshko Washington Past Service

WASHINGTON - The Bush administration plans to ease the trade embargo against Haiti, taking pains to portray the move as nei-ther breaking ranks with the beruisphere's other democracies nor undermining efforts to restore civilian

Diplomatic sources and some U.S. officials said that Joso Baena Soares, secretary-general of the 34-

The OAS voted the embargo last autumn after the Reverend Jean-Bertrand Aristide, the Haitian president, was overthrown in a mil-

In Haiti, diplomats and local ob-servers said that the move almost assuredly would be seen as a signal that the United States has given up

nation Organization of American

States, was not happy about the tuning" of the embargo, aimed at relieving the hardships faced by

hope of restoring democracy in the

State Department officials insisted Tuesday that the U.S. action was only whar they called "a fine-

Haiti's impoverished workers.

destroy the Haitian economy." State Department official said. woman, Margaret D. Turwiler, said that the embargo would be lifted selectively on U.S.-owned assemhly plants, which make items such

ple before the Sept. 29 coup. How many are trying to do husiness now is unclear.

"It was never our intention to

The State Department spokesbaseballs and handbags and which employed about 40,000 peo-

The decision to lift the embargo on assembly industries has been under consideration for some time. U.S. officials said, because of conceru that it is harming poor workers, fueling the exodus of Hainans

and having no effect on the island republic's military rulers. But some diplomats and refugee advocates said they feared that the decision would be seen as a U.S. surrender to the military juntal

trying to get to the United States

U.S. Halts Repatriation At the request of the Hainan

government, the U.S. Coast Guard has temporarily halted the repatriation of Haitian refugees, U.S. officials said Wednesday, according to an Associated Press report. The officials said Haiti had in-formed Washington that ir could

ugees at one time. According to the officials, two Coast Guard cutters with 508 Haitians aboard have been halted just outside the country's territorial waters while the two governments work out a timetable for returning

not assimilate large numbers of ref-

taneous actions of the House the White House and congressional Republicans want to avoid being portrayed as in-sensitive to the needs of the

On Tuesday, the House approved the measure, 404 ro 8. The Senate followed suit, 94 to 2. All 10 negative votes were cast by Republicans.

Last year, Mr. Bush killed

benefits in November.

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entersymmetric production and important and object of the complete complete and the complete control of the control o

to reach continuous service from mix of these commercial the same Country Across Mindre

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches BELFAST - Masked gunmen believed to be members of a Protestant paramilitary group killed five people and wounded at least nine

others Wednesday in a betting parlor in a Roman Catholic area of south Belfast, British security forces said.

The shootings raised fears that Protestant extremists had launched a revenge attack for the killing of eight Protestant construction workers last month in a bomb attack by the Irish Republican Army in Cookstown, about 60 miles (35 kilometers) west of Belfast.

But no group immediately took responsibility for the shootings. The attack Wednesday occurred a day after after an apparently deranged police officer shot and killed three men at the Belfast of-

later killed himself. Witnesses to the attack on the betting parlor said most of the victims appeared to be ciderly cus-

fice of Sinn Fein, the political party

that supports the IRA. The officer

"It was a bloodbath," a witness said. "It was like something out of a gangster movie. It seemed to go on

"I was terrified and ran into a shop doorway," the witness said. "A few seconds later I saw a man running out, pulling a balaclava off his head. He jumped into a car and they sped away.

Hours before the Beliast shootings, a gunman died and a parttime member of the Ulster security forces was wounded during a shoot-out with suspected IRA members about 100 yards from the Irish border at Belleck, 75 miles west of Belfast, a police spokeswoman said.

The surviviog gunmen fled across the border into Ireland. A spokesman for the Irish national police force said two men had been arrested and were being

held at in Ballyshannon in County Dongel.
The British secretary of state for Northern Ireland, Peter Brooke, visited the province Wednesday nned unreservedly" the

killings at the Sinn Fein offices. So far this year, 24 people have been killed in Ulster's sectarian violence. Most of the victims were

Confession, American-Style

To Control Damage, U.K. Politician Admits an Affair

By William E. Schmidt New York Times Service

LONDON - The leader of Britain's thirdlargest political party acknowledged Wednesday what he had tried to keep British newspapers from printing in recent days — that he had had a brief extramarital affair five years ago with his former

Offering the kind of personal statement that has become more common during political campaigns on the other side of the Atlantic, Paddy Ashdown said he was reluctantly coming forward because a confidential memorandum dealing with the affair had been stolen last month from his lowyer's offices and had recently been offered for sale to

With rumors of the affair already circulating widely among reporters and politicians, the admission appeared in part an attempt to head off further political damage for Mr. Ashdown's Social and Liberal Democrats, a centrist party banking on gaining seats from the rival Conservative and Labor parties in parliamentary election this spring. Over the weekend, attorneys for Mr. Ashdown

had tried the opposite tactic, obtaining an invasion-of-privacy injunction to prevent newspapers from publishing details of the matter. But a newspaper in Scotland, where the injunc-tion had no effect, issued an article about it Wednesday, and The Sun, n London tabloid, ran n

titillating front-page editorial in which it declared

that there was "a scandal brewing at Westmin-

the Labor Party were quick to issue statements that Mr. Ashdown's private life should have no bearing At the House of Commons, Mr. Ashdown read

Prime Minister John Major and Neil Kinnock of

a short statement admitting to "a brief relationship" with his former secretary before he became party leader.

Andrew Phillips, Mr. Ashdown's lawyer, said be did not believe that the theft of the memorandum was politically motivated because it was among many stolen files.

Mr. Phillips said the memo contained details of a private meeting in 1990 in which Mr. Ashdown sought advice because he feared the affair might become public in divorce proceedings involving his former secretary. The British press, which has devoted vast

amounts of space to allegations of infidelity by Governor Bill Clinton of Arkansas, wasted little time in pouncing on the domestic scandal. "My Love Affair, by Paddy Ashdown," was a headline in the Evening Standard, one of Britain's better-mannered tabloids. Mr. Ashdown's confession, coupled with the report of the break-in at his lawyer's office, was the latest turn in an election season already rife with

suspicions of dirty tricks, smears and personal Sex has played a role in British politics in the

past, but Mr. Ashdown is believed to be the first political figure to confess as a calculated political decision with an eye to the coming election.



Paddy Ashdown, the leader of the Social and Liberal Democrats, who told Wednesday of a brief affair with his former secretary.

FLASH: Intel of America Turns to Sharp of Japan for Chip Partnership Intel, America's top semicon- That is why personal computers

(Continued from page 1) will not all accrue to one country. The new plant that Sharp has agreed to build will probably be in

Japan. Sharp's access to Intel technology will help it get a leg up oo foreign competitors in computer, communications and home entertainment products.

Intel officials said they had no choice but to sign up a Japanese partner as the flash memory market continues its rapid sales growth.
Intel's senior vice president.
Robert W. Reed, said: "Without a

partner that has the engineering and financial resources of a company like Sharp, we could not possihly hold our leadership position as this husiness explodes." Mr. Reed said Intel had tripled

manufacturing capacity for flash chips at two U.S. plants, but "we just can't put up enough brick and mortar on our own to meet the kind of demand there is going to be for this product around the world."

In addition, he said, n Japanese partner has better access to capital needed for further research and

ductor company, designs and need a disk drive storage medium: builds the world's most important to hold programs and data when line of microprocessors, the chip at the heart of computers. Today nearly all computer companies, including the Japanese makers, use Intel's U.S.-made microprocessors for their personal computers.

But the triumph in flash memory gives Intel a major oew profit center. Further, flash memory brings Intel back to the future.

Intel was founded in 1968 by Robert Noyce, co-inventor of the microchip, specifically to produce random-access memory chips. But Intel and most other U.S. makers lost dominance in that market to Japanese competitors.

Random-access chips, which store words and numbers in the form of electronic impulses, sell by the tens of millions each year for computers, videocassette recorders and other high-tech gear. Randomaccess memory is cheap and reliable, but it has a major shortcoming: Its chips lose the information they hold when the power is turned

the machine is turned off. One great advantage of flash memory chips is that they are "nonvolatile" — that is, they hold whatever is stored in them even when the power is off.

There are other kinds of nonvolntile memory chips, but it is slow and cumbersome to erase information from these chips and write new

When Toshiba first marketed the flash memory technology, it chose the name "flash" to emphasize that this product provides convolatile memory in which the data can be rewritten in a flash. Flash memory is much faster than a disk drive

storage system. We have read-write times with flash of about 250 nanoseconds," said an Intel engineer, Richard D. Pashley. That means it takes 250 billionths of a second to get infor-

mation from a flash chip.

Disk drives, he said, "are in the millisecond range," a phrase that the computer industry interprets as has not competed.

would wonder how hard they tried,

or how they could succeed if they

did. They don't even own a hox at

"Hell Camp" is about two young

Americans traveling to Japan and learning Japanese discipline and

the sumo stadium."

roughly equivalent to "molasses in latel is about to introduce a flash card" - an array of flash chips on a card half the size of a

credit card — that can bold as much data as the hard disk found on many personal computers, which weighs two pounds (about a kilogram). Since the flash card is faster, ighter and more power-efficient than a disk drive, analysts say it will eventually replace hard disk

drives in laptop computers, where weight and power consumption are testify on hribery scandals. major concerns. The first flash new blow to the government of Prime Minister Kiichi Miyazawa, memory laptops should be on the whose political effectiveness has Flash memory should find many uses as designers become familiar with it, it could be used in such been eroded by scandals and par-

liamentary wrangling.

Meanwhile, Fumio Abe, a close
Miyazawa associate charged with noncomputer applications as film-less cameras. Jax machines and accepting \$640,000 in bribes from Kyowa a steel frame company, A major reason that Intel chose was released on \$395,000 bail. Mr. to work with Sharp is the Japanese Abe, who was detained for more than three weeks, has acknowlelectronics, a field in which Intel edged receiving money from Kyowa hut said Wednesday that he was innocent of the bribety

SUMO: Hollywood Wrestles With Weighty Issue of Japanese Intervention At a meeting with representatives from opposition parties, the governing Liberal Democrats re-Mr. Shindo said the script had ected opposition demands that been read not only by the associa-tion but also by n group known as Mr. Abe, former Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki and others be sumthe Yokozuna Council, which se-

> Opposition parties boycotted the problem." Mr. Shindo said. "As a budget committee of the parlia-

> Japanese, I saw nothing offensive ment's lower house, halting debate on next year's hudget, and said that they would continue the action until the governing party agreed to the testimony.

minister's ties to the so-called Recruit influence-buying scandal, which surfaced in 1988.

Mr. Miyazawa was forced to resign as finance minister because of his conflicting accounts of his involvement in that scandal

Scandal **Escalates** In Japan

TOKYO — Opposition lawmakers shut down debate on the hudget Wednesday, boycotting committee proceedings after the governing party rejected demands that a former prime minister and 17 others

The parliamentary boycott was a candidate, in the newspaper El Diario de Caracas. "To think that

moned to testify on the scandals.

Mr. Suzuki told prosecutors that lects the grand champions of sumo. He said that several council he received \$79,000 from Kyowa members had objected to the script, hat immediately returned the moncy, the nationally circulated Mainichi Shimhun reported Wednesday. "I cannot imagine what is the

Mr. Shindo said some consider-According to Tri-Star. "Hell ation had been given to going According to the husinessman, Sony may have had particular difficulties because it is viewed in Japan as a relative upstart, founded after World War II and lacking the weight of traditions associated with minds. ahead with the project in deliance They demanded that Mr. of the Sumo Association, hiring Miyazawa's former and current amateurs or free-lance sumo wressecretaries testify on the prime tlers as consultants. But he said it

had been decided that the association's cooperation was needed for authenticity. "You can't just assemble n bunch of fat people," he said. "It would not be sumo at all. As a

market by the end of this year.

company's experience in consumer

hut that the basis of their objec-

to the sumo world in the script."

tions had been unclear.

pocket schedule-keepers.

PRICES: Russia Cuts Tax

(Continued from page 1)

Arrests Top

1,000 in

Venezuela

After Coup

The Associated Press

government questioned scores of captured rebel officers Wednesday

as it tried to measure the impact of

an attempted coup against Presi-

The junior officers who led the

coup had planned to organize a

"progressive" civilian-military jun-

ta to rid the country of corruption,

A statement by the plotters also

"Instead of practicing with our

indicated resentment over plans to

war arms," it said, "we were pro-

paring with barricades to stop and

The statement was read Tuesday

over the radio in Maracay, one of

four cities where troops rebelled,

but its content was not widely

A total of 1,089 soldiers surren-

dered after the coup failed. They

were being interrogated to deter-

mine whether the coup had the sup-

port of political groups, well-

The coup plotters could face up

Foreign exchange markets were closed for a second day Wednesday, and the Caracas Stock Ex-

change stood idle as the govern-

ment sought to prevent panic selling. It said trading would re-

sume on Thursday.
Government officials said they

did oot see any further threat from

the military ranks to the country's

"This will not happen again," Mr. Pèrez said in a television ad-

Members of the military com-

mand have rallied to the president

since the coup. But critics say that

the government oeeds to change its

sidered over because the uprising

has been crushed," wrote Jose Vi-

cente Rangel, a former presidential

The statement from the plotters

The officers, calling on students,

said they were "tired of getting only

promises and of being victims of a

workers and "progressive priests" to support them, complained that

servicemen were were "being prepared for an internal war" in order

"to make us policemen for public

coup attempt in which the military

claims moral and ethical responsi-

hility to take power because the

government is dirty and incapable

of handling things," said an econo-

"It was a classic Latin American

system some call 'democracy.' "

"This crisis should not be con-

economic austerity program.

way would be an illusion."

34-year-old democratic system.

dress Tuesday evening.

known until Wednesday.

placed officials said.

to 30 years in prison.

dent Carlos Andrés Pérez.

it was disclosed Wednesday.

use officers in police action

kill students."

CARACAS — The Venezuelan

percent to 5 percent during the second half of 1992 and to close the year at about 12 percent below the 1991 level overall.

Mr. Yeltsin's economic policies bave been getting bad marks in the progressive press, which particularly criticized the government's decision to cut the sales tax and its slowness in turning over stateowned farms, businesses and factorics to private owners.

The Yeltsin administration's decision to reduce the tax rate was unconstitutional, Nezavisimaya Gazeta said, because the level had been set by the Russian legislature.

Mr. Shokhin acknowledged that the government was moving much more slowly than hoped at selling Russia's estimated 70,000 stateowned retail stores to private entre-

preneurs. By the first week of February, only 13 had been sold off and about 21,000 "commercialized," or partially divorced from the statecontrolled distribution system, he said. By the end of the year, the government hopes to privatize 70 percent, or 49,000, of the retail out-

lets, he added. ■ Naval Feud Continues

The commander of naval forces of the Commonwealth of Independent States on Wednesday dismissed a Ukrainian demand to fire the head of the Black Sea Fleet and said that negotiations over its fu-ture had reached deadlock, Reuters reported from Moscow.

Admiral Vladimir Chernavin blamed Kiev for the failure of protracted talks between Russia and Ukraine on dividing the powerful southern fleet between Commonwealth and Ukrainian naval forces.

U.S. Expected to Push **For Faster Ozone Action**

WASHINGTON - The Bush administration, alarmed by new forecasts of a growing ozone "hole" over the Northern Hemisphere, is expected to push for a speedier phaseout of the most damaging chemicals at a diplomatic meeting in April, officials said Wednes-

According to the timetable of an international treaty, the United States and other industrialized nations will halt production of chlorofluorocarbons by the year 2000 in hopes of patching the vaporous veil of molecules high above the planet's surface that screens out harmful ultraviolet radiation.

But William K. Reilly, administrator of the Environmental Pro-tection Agency, said that in view of data projecting greater ozone loss than expected, U.S. officials are nearing agreement on a plan to accelerate the phaseout by three or four years,

Were such a plan presented at the April meeting of treaty signatories, it would signal an aggressive U.S. stance on global environmental issues after years of passivity. "The president feels strongly about phasing out depleting chemicals earlier than the year 2000," Mr. Reilly said, "The new data are

very worrisome, and create an added urgency to phase out these

Vatican and Red Cross Helped Nazis Escape

Files Show Argentina's Complicity

BUENOS AIRES - Nazi war criminals entered Argentina on passports provided by the Vatican, government turned a hlind eye, according to ocwly opened files.

Josef Mengele, who was being hunted in Europe in the '50s, for his death camp experiments, applied for papers in his own name in 1956.

First reports on the files were made by Shimon Samuels, a director of the Simon Wiesenthal Center, which has tracked down thousands of Nazis on the run.

This week, Argentina declassi-fied official information on Nazi activities, ordering all government agencies to hand any files on the subject to the National Archives within 30 days.

The federal police agency, which is controlled by the Interior Ministry, was the first to hand in its documents.

Mr. Samuels said he found police

records showing that Argentine authorities knew as early as 1956 that Mengele had applied for identification documents using his real Mr. Samuels said other escaping Third Reich criminals had entered

Argentina using false identifies on passports provided by Vatican officials, the Red Cross or the Spanish "Walter Kutschmann, a mass murderer, came in as a Spanish priest with an identity card provid-

ed by Spain's Foreign Ministry,

Mr. Samuels said. "Josef

Schwammberger, who is now on

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trial in Stuttgart for killing thousands of Jews, arrived here with a

"Mengele, n convicted criminal, even went to the German Embassy here for a birth certificate, he added "lo hindsight, all of this gives credibility to the Israeli kidnapping of Eichmann."

Israeli commandos kidnapped the Nazi Adolf Eichmann in his suburban Buenos Aires home in 1960 after Argentine authorities refused Tel Aviv's requests for his

"There were seven files, all of them on big fish," Mr. Samuels said. "but there was nothing on

Eichmann was hanged in Israel after being found guilty of sending millions of Jews to death in extermination camps.

Eugenio Rom, the director of Argentina's National Archives, said luesday that he had already asked the Foreign Ministry to turn in its files, which he believes might hold information on the Eichmann case and others.

"The Foreign Ministry files will probably shed light on who were responsible for allowing the fleeing war criminals to enter Argentina, Mr. Rom said.

Mr. Samuels said the files he had reviewed seemed to be incomplete, adding that some 20 pages were apparently missing from the Men-

false Italian passport in 1949."

Mengele was said to have A.M. in an unoccupied lounge on drowned; n body was recovered in Brazil in 1979. But neither Israel Indianapolis Athletic Club, said nor Germany has accepted the con- Keith Smith, chief of the fire de-

clusion that the body was his.

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(Continued from page 1) interfered in the creative process or

any other aspect of 'Hell Camp' or any other Tri-Star Pictures project is simply wrong," Mr. Medavoy He said that any idea that Sony

had made less than a full effort in behalf of the picture was "really incorrect. "I think they went 110 yards to

try to get there." Mr. Medavoy said. "We did not get, at least visihly, anything other than an attempt But others close to the project said it was unclear why the Sumo Association had refused to cooper-

ate, or what had heen discussed between Sony and the association, or how hard Sony had tried to press for the movie to be made. The cancellation process was described as mysterious.

The movie is said to be a romantic comedy that maintains an affec-tionate, respectful attitude toward nessman said of the sumn group. the Sumo Association.

INDIANAPOLIS - Two fire

fighters and a guest were killed and

12 guests were injured earty Wednesday when a fire swept through the hotel where jurors in

the rape trial of Mike Tyson were

No jurors were injured, but the resumption of the trial was detayed

the third floor of the seven-story

The fire started about 12:30

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(Continued From Back Page)

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Japan, but that pokes some fun at "Sony does oot have the reputation Japanese traditions, including of being associated with sumo. I those of sumo, which are widely viewed in Japan as sacred."

The Sumo Association often is described as a world unto itself, with traditions that go back hundreds of years. For instance, before each bout, wrestlers toss handfuls of salt as a kind of purification rite.

"The Sumo Association is a very difficult creature," said a Japanese businessman active in the world of sports. "Once they say no, it's al-most impossible to change their

weight of traditions associated with "I can easily believe Sony could and intermediary in negotiating

rooms by two bailiffs and a sher-

iff's deputy. They were taken to another hotel in an undisclosed lo-

"The fire does not look suspi-

cious to us," said Jerry Bivens, a

The third and fourth floors of the

72-year-old hotel were destroyed,

but the fifth floor and others above

were said by fire officials to be "in

The two fire fighters were killed when fire flared in the lounge's ceil-

ing, Mr. Smith said. The other vic-

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pretty good shape."

fire department arson investigator.

3 Are Killed in Fire at Tyson Jury Hotel

fighting spirit at a quasi-military nese woman and the other, described as overweight and unloved, pursues his dream of becoming a

Sony employed Junichi Shindo. the hig industrial and trading an independent Japanese producer, houses founded in the 19th century. as the movie's producer in Japan

Two fire fighters remained in se-

Agents of the U.S. Bureau of

Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms

were brought in for the investiga-

tion, because the jury was staying at the hotel and because of the

extent of damage, Mayor Stephen

Mr. Goldsmith added, however,

that there was "absolutely oo evi-

Judge Patricia J. Gifford had

thrown out the least serious charge

-that of confinement - after the

prosecution rested its case Tues-

day. The defense then opened its case, suggesting that the boxer's

accuser had concocted the story so

Mr. Tyson, 25, remains charged

The former heavyweight boxing

with rape and criminal deviate con-

duct. He could be sentenced to 60

that she could sue him later.

dence of arson right now.

Goldsmith said.

years in prison.

rious condition in a hospital.

sented to sex.

Japanese, I would not want to

Beijing to Comply On Arms Exports

The 15 jurors were evacuated im-mediately from their sixth-floor stairwell. tim was found dead in a sixth-floor champion is accused of raping an 18-year-old Miss Black America WASHINGTON - China has pledged to comply with interna-tional restrictions on exporting ballistic missiles and technology as requested by Washington, Secretary of State James A. Baker 3d said Wednesday.

> ing sanctions imposed on Beijing in the spring of 1991 after China sold to the stand, Ms. Beggs suggested missile launchers to Pakisian. that the woman complained to the authorines in the hopes of collect-

"I'm not sure what you're talking Ms. Beggs also called a hospital

contestant in a hotel room July 19. Mr. Tyson has said the woman con-Kathleen Beggs, a defense nttorney, opened her case by attacking the accuser's motives and questioning her story of having refused Mr. The United States was waiting for a written agreement before lift-

ing on a lawsuit later. "You understand you could sue Mike Tyson at any time based on the charges brought here?" Ms. Beggs asked the woman's father.

Tyson's advances. Six witnesses

After calling the occuser's father

have testified for the defense.

chaplain who testified that there was "some sense of participation" when the woman gave her account of her night with Mr. Tyson.

"We have received the letter, which we are now studying," Mr. Baker told the Senate Foreign Retations Committee. "But it looks like a clear step in the right direction." After a November visit from Mr. Baker, Beijing agreed verhally to comply with a 1987 agreement restricting the export of missiles and missile technology.

U.S. officials agreed to lift an embargo on satellite parts in exchange for a written agreement.

Bush Stops Taking Controversial Sleeping Pill

WASHINGTON - President George Bush has stopped taking the sleeping pill Halcion because of controversy over its use. his spokesman said Wednesday.

Marlin Fitzwater, the White House spokesman, said that Mr. Bush last used the sleeping pill during his 12-day tour of Asia, which ended Jan. 10. The president said during the trip that he took half a tablet to fight jet lag.

"He has taken it oo trips in the past but he doesn't take it on a daily basis," Mr. Fitzwater said. "He's not taking it now due to the controversy over its use." Halcion is banned or restricted in 11 coun-

tries because of side effects that have been

reported to include confusion, amnesia, anxi-

ety, paranoia, hyperexcitability and dizzi-The Upjohn Co. product, which is legal in

about 90 countries, is the most popular sleeping pill prescribed in the United States. Mr. Fitzwater said that Mr. Bush believed

Halcion to be a safe product, but that he had stopped taking it because of the controversy. Halcion has been the sleeping pill of choice for many White House staff members and reporters who accompany the president on long overseas trips. It generally provides sev-

drowsiness afterward.

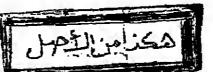
Indeed, Mr. Fitzwater said at his daily news briefing Wednesday that he had taken Halcion in order to sleep and had experienced no side effects.

The White House acknowledgment that Mr. Bush was no longer taking the drug seemed directed at stopping a number of reports speculating on whether the president was suffering side effects.

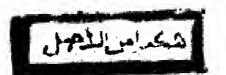
The Miami Herald, in a long Sunday arti-

cle, questioned whether there were links between Halcion and some of Mr. Bush's strange speech patterns noticed during a Jan. 15 campaign swing through New Hampshire. One example was when he referred to a

song by the Nitty Gritty Dirt Band. Mr. Bush called the group the Nitty Ditty Nitty Gritty The White House said there was no con-



eral hours of uninterrupted sleep with no nection, and longtime observers of the presi-dent did not find his comments any odder than statements with fractured syntax that be has made in the past.



Arrests 7 Venezuel After Con

The Associated Pres CARACAS - The Vo government questioned captured tepel officers by as it tried to measure they an artempted coup against dent Carlos Andres Pete. The junior officers who we coup had planned to one broglessive Curtist to

to to tid the country of the M was disclosed Wednes A statement by the plot A statement of the particular production of t use officers in police action instead of practicing vi-mar arms," it said "be no. paring with barricades to an

The statement was read a cover the racio in Maraca, a four cities where through the best its content was not to known until Wednesday.

A total of 1.089 soldiers after the count table dered after the coup label: were being interrogated as mine whether the coupling to port of political groups

The coup plotters code le to 30 years in prison
Foreign exchange math day, and the Caracas Succession change stood idle as the p ment sought to present same on Thursday Government officials as: did not see any further that the military ranks to the an 34-year-old democrate sign

This will not happen a Mr. Perez said in a televity dress Tuesday evening.

Members of the meas. mand have rabled to the per since the coup. But only the government needs to be

conomic austent: pione This crisis should back. sidered over because the has been crushed." and cente Range forme me Diario de Cara. as "T. and way would be at the way The statement from the

and they were "they of the promises and of penging watern some all tenure About Beers, compact **Jeackers and Toroperate** so support them, complete participants were then then participated for an internal war a statement in

postrol."
It was a class. Late 45 peop stroops a war to of bendling the s

Russia Cuts To

AS A ROSEWOOD HOTEL, THE LANESBOROUGH JOINS

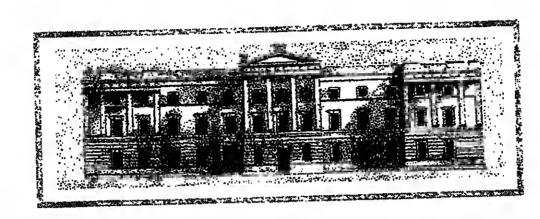








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Breast Surgery: A Critical Time?

By Elisabeth Rosenthal New York Times Service

EW YORK -- Provocative new research suggesting that the timing of breast cancer surgery in the menstrual cycle can drastically affect its success bas ignited a fierce debate among cancer special-

Recent studies have found that premenopausal women newly diagnosed with breast cancer survive far longer when the operation to remove the tumor is per-formed during the second half of their monthly cycle.

"It seems that there's something biochemical that happens when surgery is performed late in the menstrual cycle that increases the probability that tumor cells that have spread beyond the breast will die," said Dr. Peter Paul Rosen, a pathologist at Memorial Sloan-Kettering Cancer Center in Manhattan, who directed one of the new studies. Almost all women wbo die of breast cancer succumb to cancer cells that have migrated to and multiplied in distant parts of the body.

But cancer surgeons are deeply divided about whether the small studies have hit upon a significant finding that should now alter care, or merely a statistical fluke.

A handful of surgeons are convinced enough that they are advising women to postpone breast surgery for a few weeks to take advantage of timing.

"I would always try to time surgery to give patients the best possible advantage. said Dr. Ulrike Ruffert, a surgeon at the Mary McClellan Hospital in Cambridge. New York. "It's just rearranging the date of surgery a bit and I look at it as a chance to offer something that may help and is not going to harm them.

Dr. Ruffert tries to schedule surgery about 16 days after the start of the last

At Guy's Hospital in London, one of England's leading medical institutions. surgeons now perform all breast surgery at least 12 days after the patient's last menstrual period. The disadvantage of the short-term delays "will probably be outweighed by the potential long-term bene-fit," said Dr. I. S. Fentimen, writing for a

By Sally Squires

new option: an experimental operation that

wraps the failing heart with a back muscle that contracts to belp boost the heart's abili-

Known as cardiomyoplasty, the procedure

is undergoing evaluation at five medical cen-

"It is a very interesting new technique that may have some use." said Sidney Levitsky.

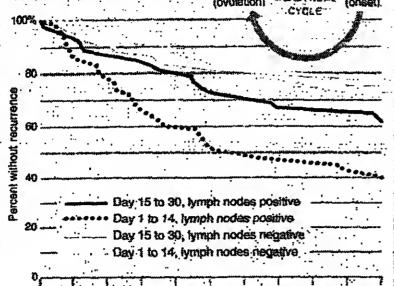
the solution for the transplant problem," he

ASHINGTON — For the many people who wait futilely each year for heart transplants,

researchers are looking at a

Breast Cancer Surgery: Is Timing a Factor?

In one study, rates of disease-free survival after breast cancer surgery were found to differ by the stage of the menstrual cycle the patient was in at the time the lumor was removed. Patients with cancer in the lymph nodes were more likely to suffer a recurrence when surgery was Day 14 MENSTEUAL (Onsel) done in the first half of the cycle.



Disease-free months after surgery

team of Guy's doctors, in a recent issue of the British medical journal Lancet

But many other doctors are skeptical. "I have looked at the data and I don't believe there is any relationship at all," said Dr. William Wood, chief of surgery at the Emory University Medical Center in Atlanta. "I don't think there's a harm in waiting and if a patient asked to I would try to honor the request. But to me it's a superstition, like tying a rabbit's foot around your wrist."

Dr. Andrew Door, senior investigator in the division of cancer treatment at the National Cancer Institute, said, "The

surgeries, A high mortality rate, bowever, has

The numbers of deaths vary among the

been a major concern among researchers.

hospitals involved. but early surgeries showed mortality rates as high as 30 percent, a figure that prompted doctors to exclude patients with very advanced, class IV heart

failure as candidates, according to doctors

"The mortality has dropped considerably

since then," said James D. Sink, co-director

of the Philadelphia Heart Institute, one of

the U.S. centers performing cardiomyo-

involved in the testing.

truth is that by and large scientists are not embracing this as a compelling idea, since a lot of the research has been sloppy." But he acknowledged that "some people

have already decided to use the data for whatever it's worth to plan the timing of surgery," and added that the cancer institute was aggressively collecting more information on the subject, since "the results so far are interesting and we owe it to women to see what comes out."

At the heart of the debate is whether the few small studies, all of which collected data from old patient records, show any consistent relationship between the timing

of surgery and survival, and if they do. when the "right time" for surgery occurs. Two years ago, Dr. William Hrushesky

rocked the cancer world when he reported in the Lancet that women who had surgery between days 7 and 20 of the menstrual cycle had only one-fourth the rate of tumor recurrence or death in the following decade of women who had surgery at other times. The study included only 44 women but its publication sent researchers scurrying to their data banks to see if they could find a similar effect.

"Initially people were very hostile, but then other positive results started to appear," said Dr. Hrushesky, senior oncologist at the Stratton Veterans Affairs Hospital in Albany, New York, Since then doctors at Sloan-Kettering

and Guy's Hospital have reported that the timing of breast surgery did seem to influ-ence survival, but in their larger studies the advantageous period for operating was different from that recommended by Dr. Hrushesky: between days 14 and 30 of the menstrual cycle.

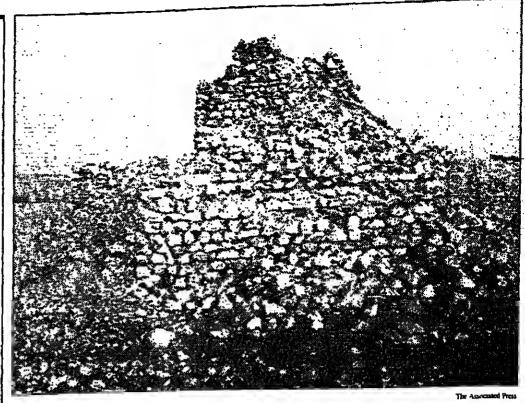
Dr. Rosen said the bormonal fluxes of the menstrual cycle might explain the findings. The hormone estrogen dominates the first two weeks of the menstrual cycle, called the follicular phase, while the hor-mone progesterone is the directing force of the second two weeks, or luteal period.

To explain how the timing of an operation might alter survival, researchers have suggested that estrogen may act to pro-mote the growth of breast cancer cells that escape at the time of surgery, while proges-terone may inhibit them from dividing. All the studies to date were performed

by reviewing old medical records of womon who bad breast surgery years before a timing effect was suspected. They had been scheduled for surgery without respect to menstrual timing and had been routine-ly asked the date of their last period.

Critics say such self-reporting is inherently flawed, since neither doctors nor patients had any reason to demand precision about the estimate and a response of "about two weeks ago" could easily misplace the menstrual phase.
"If this information strikes someone's

fancy, I'd say O. K., there's no harm delaying surgery for 10 days, but then I'm not sure right now which of these intervals I'd



Remnants of rock tower were uncovered in what is believed to be the lost city of Ubar.

Discovery: Fabled Ubar?

(Continued from page 1)

expedition and helped arrange financing from Omani backers.
Alan Jutzi. curator of rare books
at the Huntington Library in San
Marino, California, assisted with
archival research. Mr. Zarins, a professor at Southwest Missouri State University and a specialist in

Arabian archaeology, directed the excavations. He is still at the site. Analysis of the space images was directed by Charles Elachi, an assistant director of the Jet Propulsion Laboratory who developed an imaging radar system that bas been flown on space shuttle missions.

orking with him were Mr. Blom and Robert E. Crippen, also of the laboratory, which is operated by the California Institute of Technology for the National Aerotautics and Space Adminis-

The literature of Ubar was alluring, if not as informative as the team would have liked.

Built by the legendary Shaddad ibn Ad as an "imitation of Paradise," the city was renowned for its imposing architecture, vast groves of fruit trees and fabulous wealth. The historian Al Hamdani, writing in the 6th century A.D., hailed Ubar as first among the treasures of ancient Arabia.

In the Koran, fram, possibly Uhar, is described as the "many ordumned city ... whose like has not been built in the entire land." But it came to have a reputation and fate not unlike that of Sodom and Gomorrah in the Bible. Condemned for their sinful and unrepentant lives, the Koran relates, the people in Iram were destroyed by

recounted also in the "Arabian Nights," must have occurred toward the end of the Roman period, historians say. The expedition found evidence of its cause.

The site's buildings were con-structed over a large limestone cavern, which at some point collapsed. plunging much of the city into a gaping hole. The ruins were eventually buried in drifting sand.

Lost but not forgotten, Ubar was called "the Atlantis of the sands" by T.E. Lawrence, Lawrence of Arabia, who had planned to look for the site. Sixty years ago, another British explorer, Bertram Thomas. apparently came close in his traverse of the Empty Quarter.

He came upon a wide caravan track that his Bedouin companions spoke of as the "road to Ubar." He risited the Shisr water bole, where he noted the ruins of a "rude fort," but he took it to be no more than a few hundred years old.

That account and Ptolemy's map coordinates were about all Mr. Clapp had to go on when he turned for help to the computer-enhanced images from satellites and from n radar system flown on the sbuttle. On its first test in 1981, the shutthe imaging radar detected previ-

As Mr. Blom recalled, Mr. Clapp deephoned and said, "If a city was hursed in the desert, could you see out.

ously unknown river beds beneath

the sands of Egypt

For Two 'Amateurs,' Trail Began in Quirky Bookstore

By Amy Wallace

OS ANGELES — Nicholas Clapp likes to say he stumbled on the road to Ubar by way of a quirky bookstore in the upscale Westwood section of this city. It was 1982, and Mr. Clapp, an Emmy-award winning documentary filmmaker, was looking for a particular book about the Arabian desert for a possible movie project. The tiny Emptedory bookstore which for a possible movie project. The tiny Egyptology bookstore, which has since closed, didn't have it, but the woman behind the counter said she had something better. So, Mr. Clapp read "Arabia Felix," written in 1932 by the British explorer Bertram Thomas. In it, Thomas gave the coordinates of a road he believed led to the

Inomas gave the coordinates of a road he beneved led to the legendary city of Ubar. Intrigued, Mr. Clapp decided to investigate further, spending "maybe half a day" at the library.

Today, 10 years later, Mr. Clapp, 53, and George R. Hedges, the 39-year-old lawyer who helped him organize an elaborate expedition to southern Oman, are celebrating their discovery of what is almost certainly one of the great lost cities of antiquity.

They happily admit to being amateurs — Mr. Hedges bolds a master's degree in classical studies from the University of Pennsylvania; Mr. Clapp majored in 19th-century American literature at Brown University. But they believe their unconventional approach — and their willingness to ask "dumh" questions — are part of the reason they discovered what teams of academics bad failed to unearth. "There have been several unnamed by League institutions that have been through there and missed the boat." Mr. Clapp said in an interview. "We were the dumb-question people," Mr. Hedges said. "We had

a tremendous advantage because we are not professionals and we could pick a little bit from here and little bit from there."

t by this radar?" Mr. Blom and others joined the effort and ar explorers archaeologists and geofranged for the next shuttle radar -- ogists returned and, using satellite flight, in 1984, to survey the region navigation equipment, found their described in the Thomas account.

there were tracks of caravan routes. any of them ran for miles, disappeared

under a vast sand dune, then emerged from the other side. These, it was concluded, must be extremely an-

"I was surprised to find that we were able to readily detect ancient tracks in the enhanced images," Mr. Blom said.

Then the Jet Propulsion Laboratory scientists obtained and processed images from the American Landsat and French satellites. Images from the French spacecraft, in black and white, are the most detailed available to civilian users.

The Landsat mapping images re-cord terrain in visible light and otherwise invisible near-infrared wavelengths, which can expose disturbances in the surface geology. Soil along the caravan routes, for example, has been beaten down to finer-grain particles than on the surrounding rocky surface.
Such differences often do not

show up in regular photography. The analysis mapped a network of caravan trails converging on Shisr. The first ground reconnais-sance, conducted in the summer of 1990, uncovered artifacts along the tracks indicating that this had been part of the frankincense trade route. Several other possible sites for Ubar in the vicinity were ruled

.. In November; the full team of way to the tracks leading to the well The radar recorded a broad at Shisr, Bertram Thomas had been swath of the Empty Quarter. No wrong to think nothing more than a buried ruins could be detected, but "rude fort" had once stood there.

"The site, the structure of the Zarins said, after weeks of digging. "It is octagonal to shape with eight identifiable towers, each of which can be estimated to have once been some 30 feet high, with adjoining walls and interior rooms. Nicely plastered facing has been found on one of the towers."

Mr. Zarins said the remains appear to predate every known site in southern Arabia associated with the frankincense trade. Roman, Greek and Syrian pottery has been excavated, with some of the Syrian material dating back more than 4,000 years. The expedition is waiting for the results of tests to date the pottery more precisely.

he archaeologist said it was difficult to determine now when the city sank into the sands. But he said the structures collapsed into the limestone cavern from their own weight.

Enough has been revealed, expedition leaders said, to imagine the splendor of this major city on the frankincense route, probably the imitation of paradise" that was

splendid sight out in the desert six or eight days from the last water," Mr. Hedges said. "You can see how it took on a mythic quality."

chief of cardiothoracic surgery at the New of problems that reflect other underlying beart conditions not corrected by the sur-England Deaconess Hospital in Boston and contraction. Wayne State University thoracmember of the American Heart Associaic surgeon Larry Stephenson developed the tion's Council of Cardiovascular Surgery. In certain patients with heart failure. It may be tricular problems. Some patients have also On July 11, 1991, Mr. Bonn became the technique using electrical current to over-

Heart Disease: An Alternative to Transplant

Now, doctors report that death rates range from 0 to 20 percent within one mouth of surgery at the different hospitals involved. Many of the deaths are attributed to a range died from other illnesses, including pneumo-

The U.S. Food and Drug Administration George McGovern, the surgeon who first approved experimental use of the procedure performed the operation at Allegheny General eral, said about 50 percent of the patients flospital and last year expanded the clinical there have survived for five years after surtrials to four more centers, authorizing 50 gery.

percent of beart-transplant patients survive one year after surgery.

Cardiomyoplasty was first successfully performed in 1985 by the French surgeon Alain Carpentier, Since then, 151 patients in the United States and Europe have undergone the procedure, according to Medironic Inc., the Minneapolis-hased makers of a pacemaker crucial for the surgery.

HE concept of cardiomyoplasty has been discussed by physicians for more than 50 years. But there were two major burdles to over-

The first was how to condition a skeletal muscle not to tire during 24 hours of daily come this obstacle.

In comparison, approximately 80 to 85 the back muscle to squeeze barder and longer

One of the patients to benefit from the surgery was 74-year-old Reaugh Bonn, a retired business executive who developed congestive beart failure suddenly in 1988. Despite extensive treatment, Mr. Bonn

continued to deteriorate. His age disqualified him for a heart transplant.

"It was terribly discouraging," he said from his home in Vancouver. Washington: "The only story that I really got out of any doctor was that there was no cure and that I would progressively go downhill until it was

Then Mr. Bonn read an item about cardiomyoplasty in a tabloid newspaper and

ome this obstacle.

The second was how to get a large enough

St. Vincent Hospital and Medical Center in contraction to boost the heart's production. Portland, Oregon, He spent 11 days recover-Standard pacemakers produced small confing in the bospital, two and a half of them in tractions, not enough to belp the failing the intensive-care unit, before being disheart. But a researcher, Ray C.-I. Chiu, at McGill University in Montreal developed went home, took a nap and then went out to what is called a burst pacemaker to stimulate

Prostate Drug Clears an FDA Hurdle

the U.S. Food and Drug Administration recommended approval of a drug to shrink an enlarged prostate gland, raising the prospect that many men can avoid surgery for the common ailment.

the prostate and needs to be taken for a lifetime. By a 6-to-1 vote, the expert committee Tuesday

recommended approval of Proscar for marketing by the maker. Merck & Co., of Rahway, New Jersey. The FDA generally follows the recommendations of its advisory committees.

As men age, for unknown reasons, noncancerous tumors often enlarge the prostate and can block the flow of urine through the urethra, leading to more EW YORK — An advisory committee to tatic hypertrophy, or BPH, accounts for 1.7 million office visits to doctors in the United States and leads to more than 400,000 surgical procedures each year. In reaching its decision, the committee evaluated data from two trials involving more than 1,600 patients in the United States and other countries. The patients took Proscar or a placebo.

> ment of the prostate gland and to avoid or stave off surgery for those who prefer to take a drug or for those for whom surgery is not recommended.

sometimes has to be repeated. Recent studies have raised questions about the long-term safety and effectiveness of the standard operation for enlarged pros-The prostate is a walnut-sized gland in the pelvis; it tates. The operation known as a trans-trethral resecproduces fluid that helps to nourish and transport tion has replaced an older one known as an open sperm. The prostate surrounds the urethra, the tube prostatectomy. But the studies have raised questions that carries urine from the bladder through the penis. whether the open prostatectomy is safer.

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Herald Eribune

By Lawrence K. Altman New York Times Service

The drug, Proscar, takes several months to shrink

If licensed, Merck officials say, Proscar will be the first approved medical therapy for enlarged prostates.

a condition known as benign prostatic hypertrophy.

Use of Proscar is intended to halt further enlarge-

The operation can leave patients impotent and

IN BRIEF

Yet More Bad News For You Sunbathers

LONDON (NYT1 - Fairskinned people who sunbathe a lot creted by the liver. may have a significantly greater chance of developing gallstones than people who shy away from the burning rays, a new study suggests. The study was done by Dr. Stan Pavel, a biochemist and dermatologist at University Hospital Leiden

in the Netherlands. attitudes toward sunbathing and the incidence of gallstones among them. He found that people who reported enjoying sunbathing ran twice the nisk of developing gallstones as the general population.

For people prone to burning after sunbathing, primarily those with red hair and very pale skin, the risk was 20 times as great.

in the Lancet, a British medical journal. It is to be reported in full later this year in the Journal of Epidemiology and Community Health. Gallstones are stone like objects composed of cholesterol, bile pigments and calcium. They develop

intense pain. Scientists do not know exactly how they start to form. The gallbladder collects hile. a cholesterol-neh digestive fluid se

Scientists Confirm **An Ancient Theory**

NEW YORK (NYT) - Scientists studying data collected for almost 400 years have confirmed a the Netherlands.

Dr. Pavel compared 206 whites widely held theory of stellar evolution. The data relate to the brightof all skin types, examining their ness of the star P Cygni in the constellation Cygnus, or the Swan. P Cygni, visible in the summer and fall was first described when it suddenly increased in brightness in the 17th century. In the study, reported in the jour-

nal Nature, two astronomers analyzed records of the star and found that its light changed in a pattern conforming to theories of astrono-The study was outlined in a letter my. The study is the first to show through data on one star that stars get older in the way scientists had theorized they would. The theory holds that as a star evolves from a younger one to an older one, it goes through certain thermonuclear reactions that are reflected in the observin the galibladder and can cause able properties of the star's light.

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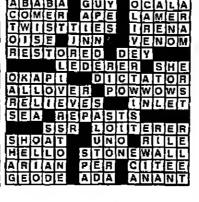
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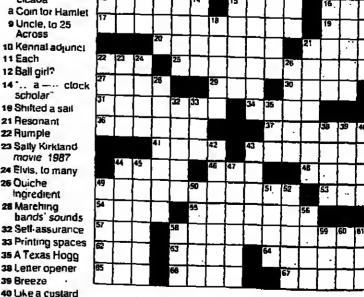
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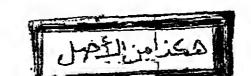
New York Times, edited by Eugene Maleska.

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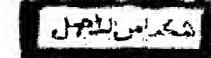
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within the country. Ability to draft reports succincity and precisely Technical Officer: University degree in management or public administration or public health or recognized related field. Good experience in administrative or programme management (including planning and monitoring of implementation) of field projects preferably in the area of prevention and control of communicable diseases in tropical countries. Considerable management experience and skills, Proven ability to work harmonlously with government officials at all levels and other national and international officials. Familiarity with relevant WHO policies and procedures desirable.

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Heed the Ozone Alert

stroyed faster than even the pessimists bad expected. Until now the disappearance of ozone had seemed to be limited to the polar regions. But the new data, reported from satellites and high-flying aircraft, warn that an ozone hole may open up later this winter over the temperate Northern Hemisphere

with its dense populations.

The ozone layer shields the Earth from some of the ultraviolet radiation in sunlight, too much of which can cause, among other unpleasant things, skin cancer. The damage to the ozone layer is the result of emissions over the years of a family of man-made chemicals, mainly the chlorofluorocarbons, that have wide industrial uses. In response to the first reports of ozone disappearance a decade ago, several dozen governments signed an agreement to cut the output of these chemicals in half by the year 2000. As scientists began to realize that the damage was growing much more rapidly than they had calculated, the governments rewrote the agreement to establish a complete abolition by 2000. There will be another meeting laier this year to consider a much earlier date - perhaps 1996. That is manageable.

and the case for it is now compelling.

But even if all emissions of these chemicals were stopped today, the deterioration

Once again, it turns out that the protective ozone layer in the sky is being detime, and the restoration of the previous atmospheric balance would take a very long time - nearly a century. There is an important lesson in that bad news, and it applies directly to the much larger and more diffi-

cult question of global warming. It is clear that emissions of other gases will sooner or later raise the temperature of the Earth. Whether that is happening already is still a matter of controversy, and a lot of people want to delay action until there is solid proof. They fear economic disruption, since the principal culprit in global warming is carbon dioxide, produced by combustion. But, as the ozone layer is demonstrating, atmospheric changes develop tremendous momentum, and the lead times are very long. By the time the process can be proved to the satisfaction of the skeptics, it is too far advanced to be stopped, let alone reversed.

This spring the world's governments are going to try to work out an agreement following the ozone precedent but much broader - to control emissions of carbon dioxide and all the other warming gases. Whether these negotiations succeed will depend chiefly on the leadership of the United States. That will be President George Bush's opportunity to demonstrate his commitment to protection of the environment.

- THE WASHINGTON POST.

A Venezuelan Warning

Democratic government in Venezuela survived a disturbingly close call on Tuesday. The clatter of rebel artillery fire against government huildings was bad enough. More frightening was the indifference of many civilians. Within hours, most military units had loyally moved to defend consumtional authority. But civilians have been slower to raily behind the emhattled rule of President Carlos Andrés Pèrez.

Democracy remains an endangered species in Latin America, ft is truly secure only where it sustains active public support.

From afar, Venezuela looked like one of the region's most entrenched democracies. For more than 30 years it has maintained two-party elected government, even through the 1970s when most of South America fell under military rule. Oil wealth helped lubricate political frictions, easing social tension and fueling economic hope. But excessive spending and borrowing compromised Venezuela's development prospects even before the oil price crash of the mid-1980s. And disclosures of widespread government corruption, particularly during Mr. Perez's first term as president a decade and a half ago. undermined faith in public institutions.

Still, Mr. Pérez was voted back into power in 1988, helped by nostalgia for the oil boom good times of his first term. The second

Pèrez administration brought harsh austerity instead. Mr. Pèrez designed his stringent readjustment program to prepare Venezuela for future prosperity in a region increasingly committed to free market principles. But it has left half the present population reduced to a diet of one full meal a day.

The justified turnabout in economic policv sparked street violence and a steep fall in Mr. Perez's public support. Add rumors of new governmental corruption and the discontents of military officers, some of whom have suffered an 85 percent loss in real income over the past decade, and the coup

attempt looks less surprising. Alarmingly, many of these same ingredients are also present in countries like Brazil. Argentina and Peru. It may be just coincidence that Venezuela's revolt began only days after the collapse of a regional initiative to restore civilian rule after a military coup in Haiti. When soldiers overthrew President Jean-Bertrand Aristide last September, governments throughout the hemisphere publicly worried about military challenges elsewhere unless they quickly forced Haitian troops back to the barracks. More than four months later, Haiu's bad precedent stands. And now fresh warning shots bave been fired in Caracas.

-THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Mobutu Is the Problem

The recent meeting in Paris among French, Belgian and U.S. officials to discuss the fate of Zaire was long overdue. The session was billed as a consultation to find common ground from which Zaire might be prodded toward making a genuine transition to democracy. The former Western patrons of President Mobutu Sese Seko concluded that the major obstacle to a democratic Zaire is the president himself. Now they are committed to finding a way to overcome his disastrous influence. For the sake of the Zairian people, we hope they succeed.

President Mobutu, in more than two decades in office, has demonstrated that be is incanable of refraining from treating the national treasury as his own piggy bank. Neither does he respect his own people. who bave tolerated his thievery and corruption; witness the unleashing of his security troops on pro-democracy forces last month. Today the future of Zaire remains in the hands of those who have brought that country to ruin, because the broadly based national conference that was convened to prepare the country for democratic elections was suspended recently by Mr. Mobutu's regime. Until now the position of the United States toward the sorry state of Zairian affairs has been, in the words of one ranking Washington official, one of "hyperactive thumb sucking." The United States

owes its 25-year ally and the cause of democracy more than that,

Finding the means of detaching President Mobutu from the reins of power is the first obligation of his Zairian opposition. But the Western countries are properly taking a hand to belp broker a transition from his autocracy. Mr. Mobutu, for instance, constantly professes a deep interest in elections and expresses confidence that an adoring public will ensure his political future through the ballot box. At the same time, he justifies his manipulation and control of the political reform movement because he fears, not unrealistically, that the first act of a transitional government might be the convening of a Nuremberg-style trial on his stewardship of the nation.

The pro-democracy forces, backed by the United States, France and Belgium, should test his commitment to the political process. He will be encouraged to reconvene - and then keep his hands of f -- a national conference that will prepare for a transinon government and internationally supervised free and fair elections to be conducted this year. In exchange, Mr. Mobum will be given a chance to stand for office without having to stand in the dock at the same time. His former sponsors should persuade him that this is an offer he should not refuse, given his alternatives.

- THE WASHINGTON POST.

Other Comment

Americans and Japanese

Japan is a flexible and powerful industrial economy, but it must address structural problems in the 1990s. It also faces the difficulties of a sharply slowing economy. asset price deflation, a dangerously fragile sbare market and a vuinerable financial system. The large gap between the productivity performance of its manufacturing sector and its economy as a whole is evidence of the gross inefficiency of much of the services sector and other protected industries includ-

ing agriculture, chemicals and construction. America is still number one and is likely to remain so for some time. However, it must face up to some significant tasks. These in-clude lifting its low level of private-sector investment. Improvements must be made in the education and training of the U.S. work force, and stronger links must be forged between basic research and the commercial development of compentive new products. Industries now struggling against Japanese

competition must stop blaming Japan for their failings and face up to the changes necessary to re-enter the race on an even footing. These include more flexible manufacturing techniques, greater responsiveness to the consumer and a thorough reassess-

ment of work and management practices.

The reality of the U.S.-Japanese relationship is one of two closely intertwined economies. The risk, however, is that the false and simplistic images of Japan and the United States which are increasingly dominating perceptions of the relationship will overtake this reality, leading to policy responses which are both misdirected and counterproductive. - The Australian Financial Review (Sydnev).

The United States needs Japan as much

as Japan needs the United States. The best thing both could do, for themselves and for the world, is to keep cool and continue to strive together to straighten out problems in the way of lasting good relations.

— Jakarta Post.

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OPINION

For a New Foreign Policy That Forgets the Cold War

SANIA FE, New Mexico — As is the case with all tnumphs, America's Cold War victory brings with it new dilemmas. None is more troubling than the gathering irrelevance

of U.S. foreign policy,
Militarily, the United States has emerged unrivaled, yet much of its arsenal is destabilizing, unusable and irrelevant in new tasks of national security.

Economically, the Soviet defeat is com-plete, yet the Cold War era also devoured America's own productivity, real income and competitiveness, leaving a malignant gap be-tween rich and poor and disgraceful and dangerous social conditions.

Politically, America led a successful anti-Soviet alliance, yet the victors now bicker, with no collective security against a threatening depletion of environment and resources. Not least are the moral costs: abroad, a

At home, we Americans see a democracy diminished by national security demagoguery and extraconstitutional acts.

still governed by garrison-state

conformity and myopia.

bitter legacy of America's many interven-tions; at home, a democracy diminished by national security demagoguery and extra-constitutional acts, still governed by garrison-state conformity and myopia. America is neither the power nor the ideal

that began the Cold War 45 years ago.

Ominously, the real global revolution of our epoch is only beginning. We Americans now face simultaneous upheavals that are far more momentous than the Communist challenge: in technology, weapons proliferation, population growth and migration, economic and political aspiration, national disintegration, resource scarcity and environmental decay - all culminations of the old imperial, industrial orders that symbolically climaxed in the fall of the Soviet Union.

It is indeed a new world, yet without its

By Roger Morris

own order - or an American policy for

living securely within it. Victory at least releases us from a Faustian choice between ideals and interests, principle and pragmatism. In the Cold War we often sacrificed what was right for what was expedient. A redeeming irony of this new era is that its realities make principles pragmatic and ideals not only affordable but essential.

National security in the post-Cold War period comes with policy that is no longer foreign. In a property enlightened Washington, that policy would rest on a new trinity of military.

economic and political-scientific security. Militarily, the United States would forge ahead of the post-Soviet commonwealth in

reducing strategic and conventional arms. To hoard a vast nuclear advantage and Russian decline would be a Versailles-like peace, provoking eventual revision. To pre-vent that tragedy we would go well beyond current negotiations that leave America's pre-

ponderance unredressed. America would initiate sweeping cuts in strategic weapons, sponsor dismantling of superpower and allied arsenals and set a time-table for verified demilitarization of the Cold War victor as well as of the vanquished. America would spur a new coalition for

similar elimination of the nuclear Saturday Night specials: the existing or would-be arse-nals of South Africa, Syria, Israel. China, India, Pakistan, Argentina, Brazil, the two Koreas and Iran as well as Iraq. Nothing so threatens peace as these anachronistic, apocalypuc weapons, relics of a vanished era. We would recognize that conventional

arms also consume our common future. The United States would cease trafficking in 40 percent of the world's munitions, stop giving or loaning \$100 billion for military purchases. press Russia to emhargo its share of the twothirds of the arms trade we conduct together. On a planet where poor nations squander \$50 hillion a year on weapons, we would shed old military clients and quarantine

arms merchants as we once checked fascist and Communist aggressors.

And with billions of dollars saved by that new containment, Americans would invest

in equally essential commercial security. Economically, the United States would respond to a pulsing multipolar world with international trade and domestic industrial policies as concerted as was its commitment in the Cold War. Gauging the mercantilist policies of our partner-competitors, their discipline of capital and labor, we would mount a comprehensive public investment strategy promoting a new preparedness economically.

educationally and fiscally. America would continue its devotion to free trade, yet would strategically manage domestic markets and international businesses, preventing the exploitation of people and the environment at home and abroad as a matter of national interest.

We would understand that security de-

Or we may choose an era of secure diversity, equitable endowment, true community.

pends not only on a dynamic domestic economy but on the well-being of all nations.

Americans would see clearly that we cannot him could be a seed as the could not live safely in a world where 4 to 5 billion people are excluded from economic opportunity, where there persists an immense transfer of wealth from poor countries to rich, where Third World babies are grown on farms to provide organ transplants for First World customers, where 11 million children die every year and there are 200 new corpses each minute in what the World Health Organization calls a "silent genocide" of preventahle famine and disease, where the smoking shantytowns of the forgotten surround

shrinking enclaves of affluence.

Washington would promote worldwide reinvestment in human capital, in education, bs and land reform in the poorer nations. Using the billions now spent on Third World arms, it would be a bargain, high dividend purchase of new security: International economic justice and the resulting stability would create vast new markets for U.S.

As a third principle, the United States would organize a collective body to oversee

environmental action, with planetary management of resources and technology. This world affiance would mobilize scientific and managerial talent to confront crises of climanagerial talent mate and conservation, population and pol-lution. It would address dangerous imbalances of technology and resources, mass population migrations and the spurting

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growth of sovereignties. Like Cold War alliances, such a collective would be integral to U.S. security. It would epitomize international cooperation amid exploding nationalism and open new avenues for U.S. science, technology and business.

World revolutions now surround a Washington that is paying lip service to change yet ington that is paying up service to change yet is mired in spent missions — bureaucracies defying the death of their raison d'être.

A stagnant Foreign Service was crudely politicized in the Reagan-Bush years. Exposed by recent hearings, the CIA stands derelict in insight and integrity

derelict in insight and integrity.

For senior officialdom, Republicans draw on stock-option bureaucrats revolving between

public office and consulting for the highest bidder, and the Democrats draw from a simi-larly dubious if dogged regime-in-waiting. Intellectually, our security needs in the 1990s are plain — new sensibility to the cultural, demographic, economic and environmental waves breaking over us, a fresh conceptualization of diversity and globalism. That creativity

makes obsolete a venal establishment. Above all, national security requires a more

open, representative foreign policy, a new generation of thinkers and doers.

We may continue to have a divided, poisoned planet, to remain a debt- and casteridden America, for a while at least. Or we may choose an era of secure diversity, equitahle endowment, true community.
Policy no longer foreign would fulfill that

poignant promise of George Washington of an America not safe or prosperous by what it possessed hut in what it was — "a nation," he hoped, "which would have a meliorating in-fluence on all mankind."

The writer, author of "Richard Milhous Nixon: The Rise of an American Politician," was on the staff of the National Security Council under Presidents Johnson and Nixon. He contributed this comment to The New York Times.

The Algeria Dilemma: Democracy Now or Sometime Later?

WASHINGTON — When the Algerian army stepped in last month to cancel elections that would have given power to Islamic fundamentalists, the French presi-dency clamped a lid of silence on cabinet ministers and other senior officials. They were ordered to say nothing until President François Mitterrand decided what France's attitude would be,

The Bush administration was not as cautious and ended up with diplomatic egg on its face. After describing the army takeover as being in accordance with the Algerian constitution on Jan. 13, the State Department backpedaled a day later and said it had no opinion on the army's action.

The West is walking on eggshells

in reacting to the new Battle for Algiers, and rightly so. There is no easy choice in the conflict that pits Algeria's fundamentalists against the Westernized elite that has run the army and the government since the country fought for and gained its independence from France in 1962. Some of the most important and explosive forces reshat the world

ocratic elections. In a victory of process over values, democratic practices brought anti-democratic forces to the threshold of power. Paris, Washington and other West-ern capitals waited long enough to be sure the crackdown had succeeded and only then issued statements stressing the importance of demo-

crate principles. Washington bad to

retract an initial response not be-

cause it was different from that of

ported even if it was not democratic

control of Algeria's parliament through flawed but essentially dem-

allies but because it was too transparent in its approval of the army.

The Cold War made such eggshell-walking unnecessary in most cases. The Soviet threat made it easy for Washington to justify or ignore the suppression of democratic principles and practices abroad, de-pending on the American needs of the moment. An anti-Soviet government in Thailand needed to be sup-

By Jim Hoagland through the Algerian conflict. The fundamentalists were about to take control of Algeria's parliament democratically chosen.

The Soviet breakup forces America to begin to pick and choose in dealing with a disorderly new world, and to try to find a coherent basis for choices. Algeria shows how hard making those choices will be, as do the republics of the former Soviet Union where ex-Communist bosses use elections to cling to power. Closer to home, in Haiti, elections triggered

military intervendon and a foreign policy disaster for Washington, In Algeria, the Islamic Salvation Front won 3 million votes in the first round of parliamentary elections, while 5 million other voters split their ballots among 20 parties. The second round would almost certainly bave confirmed a victory for the Islamic Front that would have endangered the welfare and livelihood of millions of middle-class, secularized Algerians. This is what the army moved to prevent on Jan. 11.

the Elysée Palace to track down government ministers at dinner on that Saturday night and silence them shows. An Islamic Front victory would have touched off a flood of new immigration toward France, further inflaming the dehate over Arab immigration now raging there. It would have also shifted Algeria, a key international player, into the ranks of those who want to end Western influence and presence in the Third World.

Such results, even though created by an outwardly democratic process. are clearly unacceptable for France and its Western partners. A democratic process not underpinned by democratic values will soon be discarded or degraded beyond recogni-tion. This has happened throughout sub-Saharan Africa in the past generation and has belped bring enormous suffering to the continent.

By neither criticizing nor approving the Algerian army's action, Western countries cloak their real attitude — that democracy is fine. up to a certain point — in necessary ambiguity. This is better than in the wake of the Cold War run while a pro-Soviet government in difficult situation, as the decision by adopting the cheerful notion that

Western democracies are obliged to welcome and support whatever result an open election produces.

At the other extreme of the reactions that Algeria stirs lies the urge to identify Islam as an inherently anti-democratic force that is
America's new global enemy now
that the Cold War is over.

America's responsibility in this
new era is beavier than either of

these easy alternatives would have it. Replacing blind anti-communism abroad with an equally crude anti-Islamic doctrine would be self-defeating. Americans would replace an old myopia that caused them to underestimate the splits and weakness-es of the Communist empire with a new myopia that would cause them to misunderstand the nature of change in the Third World.

The Algeria dilemma shows that America now has the burden, and opportunity, of making complex foreign policy choices instead of simply replacing one set of blioders with another for the 1990s — a decade in which not even democracy

The Washington Post.

The scandal has laid plain the

problem here of governments which

outstay their time. It was Britain's

problem a little more than a year ago.

and thus was Margaret Thatcher "be-

trayed" by ber fellow Conservatives

and ejected from power. The Socialist

Party does not bave that option with

The Departing Encumbrance Left an Enduring Malaise Behind

That put France in a particularly

PARIS — The most interesting aspect of the terrorist Georges Habash's Paris adventure last week was the eagerness of Western governments to have nothing to do with this supposedly most wanted of international ter-

rorists. Sic transit ignominia mundi. Certainly the French did not want him, once they had discovered that they had him, and they sent him away with haste and emharrassment.

But Israel did not want him, either. When it became known that Mr. Habash was in Paris for medical treatment, the Israeli Emhassy spoke of Israel's issuing an internauonal warrant for his arrest. It somehow never got around to it. And Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir said during the weekend that the Palestinian leader's visit to France was a "negligible" incident, "with-

out importance. The Washington Post denounced "the malingering Socialist govern-ment of President François Mitter-rand" for having "caved in" to the Arabs, doing "tremendous damage" to the struggle against terrorism, but the State Department was not listening. It made it known that there were no charges against Mr. Habash outstanding in the United States, hence that his extradition to that country would not be requested. The neutral Swiss, home of the International Red Cross, when asked to take him off

France's hands, said thank you, no. An encombram guest indeed. Why, is ohvious. France, the United States and Switzerland do profitable husiness with Arab countries. There currently is a faint hope for peace in the Middle East, If France, Israel or the United States put Mr. Habash on trial, that hope would grow still more faint, or would disappear.

fsrael's present difficulties with the United States would have been multiplied by demanding Mr. Habash and trying him — even if France had been willing to hand him over. America's Gulf War reconciliation with the Arahs would be undermined by reopening the Palestinian terrorism issue.

All of this is morally unastractive but the stuff of international life. Why do people think France let in Mr. Habash in the first place, if not with some idea of advancing the peace process?

But the Mitterrand government will pay for this gaffe. It makes no difference now what the truth of the affair may have been. Public and political class alike in Paris hold Mr. Mitterrand and his collaborators responsible for having permitted Mr. Habash to come and then — much worse — By William Pfaff

blaming professional civil servants for is possible that it was done in his the affair, sparing the politicians for-mally responsible, all of them personally close to the president.

Few can believe that veteran officials would have admitted Mr. Habash without authority from above. The prime minister herself. Edith Cresson. who says that she learned of Mr. Hahash's arrival from the television news. is said to have assumed from the visibly elaborate security arrangements at the airport that the affair must have been organized by the president's of-fice, behind ber back.

Mr. Mitterrand denies this, and it

WASHINGTON — The politics of reforming America's bealth

care is masking the real health issue, which both the major parties have sidestepped. Until that issue is

The crux of the matter is that mod-

ern medicine can deliver more health

care than any society can afford. Un-

like any other economic sphere, there

America can squeeze out greed

and waste, even cure the administra-

tive nightmare that passes for its

payment system, but, as other coun-

tries that have already done all that

know, it will not be enough. To con-

trol exploding medical costs, societ-

ies will have to decide how much of

what kinds of health care they can

afford. Call it rationing, allocation or making choices, it will be painful

Growth in medical costs of 12 to

13 percent per year means that costs

double every six years and triple in

less than a decade. Administrative

reforms could produce substantial

onetime savings, but they will not

14 percent of U.S. GNP, up from 7

percent in 1970. Americans cannot

afford to deny the real issue for

much longer without lasting damage

costs are driven skyward by biology, demography and technology. The

human life spun is not precisely known, but it is finite. As mortality

falls through healthier living, pre-

ventive medicine or treatment, peo-

ple live longer. A person over 75 uses 10 times the medical care of a 40-

Without imposed limits, medical

With bealth care now consuming

change the underlying trends.

joined, all reforms will fail.

are no inherent limits.

hut is unavoidable.

to the economy.

name without his having been informed. However, France's is a cabinet government, and cabinet ministers are responsible for what their ministries do. By accusing senior officials of guilt instead, and dismissing them, the government is seen by opposition politicians, and by a number of Socialists as well, as having undermined the right constitutional functioning of the Fifth Republic.

The most prominent Socialist candidate to Mr. Mitterrand's succession, former Prime Minister Michel Rocard, said on Sunday that the foreign

Care: A Case for Painful New Thinking

By Jessica Mathews

year-old. In this sense, a good health

care system, by creating an older population, is inevitably the vicum

the United States. Today those over

100 are the fastest growing age group, those 85 to 100 the second-

fastest. The effect will be magnified

as the huge hahy boom generation

now one-third of the population

- reaches old age. The youngest of them will be 65 in less than 20 years.

in the past few decades bas been

spectacular and shows no signs of

slowing. More diseases can be

screened for, diagnosed and treated.

more body parts repaired or replaced, more genes identified and manipulat-

ed. For every new drug, instrument or

procedure that can do the same job at

lower cost, there are many that do the

iob better but at higher cost and sev-

eral more that do a new joh. There is

no end to this if people continue to

believe that medical "need" is the

As instruments continue to get

smaller, optics better, the immune

system deciphered and harnessed and

the human genome fully mapped, the

possibilities become, if not infinite, at

least nearly so. That leaves us with

the absolute necessity of rationing

care, of ruling out some progress as

unaffordable and of separating needs

from possibilities. We ration already

without admitting it hy spending

without limit on anyone who makes it

inside the system and leaving out vast

numbers at the hottom.

sum total of what is possible.

Technological advance in medicine

The process is well advanced in

of its success.

and interior ministers "must pay" -thus contradicting the president. However, the Mitterrand government has been disintegrating for some time, wasted by the wear and

tear of power and by its own ideological and intellectual exhaustion. The political controversy in Paris bears less on whether the Socialists will be dismissed from power in the next scheduled elections than on whether elections should be brought forward. Opposition leaders are demanding immediate legislative elections, and in Socialist circles senti-

The choices we Americans must

face have to do with deciding how to

sensibly and humanely care for the

terminally ill and how to rule out

some very expensive and marginally or even clearly effective procedures. The choices have to do with how much

bealth care we think we can afford.

None of the answers fits in a cam-

paign sound bite, but this is the time

to begin posing the right questions.

prime minister.

ment favors dismissal of Madame Cresson and appointment of a new

There is also a problem in France which a change of government will not settle. It is the problem President George Bush so memorably called that of "the vision thing." The democratic left historically has

respect to Mr. Mitterrand.

been concerned with ending class power, redistributing wealth, welfare measures, social solidarity and so on. In Western Europe today, nearly all of that has been settled as well as it is likely to be settled — so far as public policy is concerned. France is the last to arrive at this point.

A combination of circumstances had kept the postwar French left from power until Mr. Mitterrand's election to the presidency in 1981. Now France's social and economic policies are all but indistinguishable from those of the rest of continental Western Europe. A "vision" problem does exist now: of what to do next. But it exists on the right as well as the

left - and not only in France. International Herald Tribune.

The Washington Post. D Los Angeles Times Syndicute.

IN OUR PAGES: 100, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1892: Socialist Threat BERLIN - Emperor William, who

attended the Parliamentary dinner given by the Chancellor yesterday [Feb. 3], was in excellent spirits. His majesty, who stayed two hours longer than he had intended, had a lively conversation with Dr. Baumbach, a Deputy of the Liberal Party and one of the Vice-presidents of the Reichstag. On the latter remarking that So-cial Democracy is going to sleep, the Emperor expressed his dissent saying that if Social Democracy once found itself in possession of the necessary power, it would not hesitate to energetically attack the existing order.

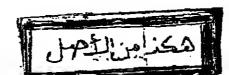
1917: Patriotic Hurrahs

NEW YORK - The country is arising in the most patriotic spirit to meet the present crisis. The feeling is growing hourly that a state of actual war is inevitable and not very far off. New York is beside itself with patriotism. as demonstrated by street gatherings.

the singing of patriotic songs. Decorations are displayed in all the houses and stores, while the flags of the Allies are frequent sights. Throughout the nation there are cries of "Vive la France!" and "Hurrah for the Allies!"

1942: Hitler's Shadow

MOSCOW — [From our New York edition:] President Mikhail I. Kalinin told the Russian people tonight [Feb. 5] "the hour is near when all the occupied republics will return to the family," and declared that Führer Adolf Hitler's dream of conquest "now is pursuing him like a shadow" back across the snowy battlefields of Russia. The greatly augmented Red Army now is approaching the borders of White Russia. Estonia. Latvia and Lithuania, while in the south "every day more occupied places in the Ukraine return to their country." Kalinin said that Hitler "sacrificed everything trying to realize his dream of occupying Moscow. He paid a lot for it. He will pay more.



The Foreign Service of the Reason Bush tee p recent bearings, the les in ineight and megnit amin officiality Republica consider of the constitute for t desired by degree come in the second of the second cover us, a fresh unter The copy is a fresh that and diversity and elecation Trans the openies a rest establishmen bene all national security relimb representative levelen policy mon of thinkers and does planer, to remain a debt at America, for a whole at the A plane, a for a while at least process an era of secure distant Mary no longer lavered would be Appearing and safe or prosperous as and part itt myst it a 34 - 1 1806 which would have a new reac ou all manking." The Rise of an American Page

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BEF AQUITAINE

Hotheads Mustn't Be **Followed**

By Hobart Rowen

ASHINGTON - There can be no doubt that inflammatory statements by Kiichi Miyazawa to the effect that Americans "may have lacked the work ethic" will only fan the fires of the hysterical "Buy American" wave that is spreading over the country.

In a political campaign year in which no candidate can afford to do anything except denounce Prime Minister Miyazawa, his blast will make Japan bashing more acceptable. Never mind that he cast his remarks in the context of college graduates choosing Wall Street over manufacturing careers, with the result that Americans were losing their drive "to live by the sweat of their brow."

Even if that is a legitimate criticism one also made by many in America -Mr. Miyazawa chose an inopportune time to vent Japanese frustrations over the Bush administration's pobtical effort to blame the American recession on Japan. One can only hope that Americans will bave the maturity to keep their cool. The ultimate danger is that protectionist hotheads will turn two nations whose economies are inextricably intertwined against each other.

in any event, how does one "Buy American"? In his 1991 book "Work of Nations," Robert Reich noted that

The worker who snuhs the company offer and buys a foreign car risks the displeasure of the people who pay his salary. The whole idea is antithetical to American ideals.

when an American buys a \$20,000 Pon-tiac Le Mans from General Motors, \$6,000 goes to South Korea for labor and assembly operations; \$3,500 to Japan for major components including the engine and transaxle; \$1,500 to Germany for styling and design engineering; \$800 to Taiwan, Singapore and Japan for small components; and \$600 for other services to Britain, Ireland and Barbados. The balance of almost \$8,000 goes to American lawyers, insurance and bealth care workers and to GM stock-

holders worldwide. If one could "Buy American," meaning only products with 100 percent American content, it would offer no solution to the deep economic problems facing the United States. And if American cars were of the best quality, would the Monsanto Chemical Company offer its workers \$1,000 each to buy them? Clearly the answer is no. .



Someday, Son, if those Japanese would only play fair, all this could be yours."

But the Monsanto "Project Get Rolling" campaign represents insidious and coercive pressure. The worker who snubs the company offer and buys a foreign car risks the displeasure of the people who pay his salary. The whole idea is antithetical to American ideals, and the potential ramifications are endless. If a bribe to buy a car is O.K., how about an extra \$100 to vote Republican or Democratic? How about a few hundred to join a church or synagogue? Monsanto, and other companies who offer similar programs, would do better, if looking to revive the economy, to give their workers the money to spend as they choose.

The biggest danger of these miseuided, xenophobic programs is that if Detroit manufacturers and other companies making subpar products are bailed out by the "Buy American" drive, they will not have the incentive to improve quality and thereby become competi-"Buy American" becomes like a nontariff trade barrier, perpetuating rather than confronting weaknesses.

The escalation of the current round of mutual bashing is traceable to bitterness in Japan for what Japanese consider the ultimate insult; George Bush's recent trip to Tokyo with Chrysler boss Lee Iacocca and other leaders of America's least efficient industry, demanding that Japanese companies buy cars and parts that are not up to their quality standards.

As a nation, Americans have not fully faced up to the fact that their loss of competitiveness is not primarily caused by "dirty tricks" played by the Japanese and others but by a serious deterioration in American manufacturing, design and marketing capabilities. Of course, there are unfair practices out there. America has some of its own, too. But that is not the main cause of the U.S. trade deficit or the loss of American jobs.

A case in point is the U.S. steel industry. Citing James Boyard's "The Fair Trade Fraud," U.S. News & World Report last week noted that years of protection of the steel industry have now

brought it to the sorry state where it needs \$10 billion to \$15 billion in catchup technology. Today's American sieel industry is not capable of rurning out the kind of quality parts that Japanese auto plants in America want to huy, vet Mr. Bush went to Tokyo determined to

force the Japanese to buy them. On the other band, U.S. exports to Japan have grown dramatically in the last few years - not in autos but in high-tech and other sectors where businessmen have made the effort. Japan is America's second largest customer, buying about \$50 billion in manufacfured and agricultural goods last year. Worst of all, Mr. Bush has allowed his prececupation with the election to push the strategic alliance with Japan to the back hurner. The high-handed "trade mission" substituted for a long-planned diplomatic conference that was intend-ed to ratify a new high level of post-Cold War cooperation in the Pacific basin.

In the Japanese view. President Bush succumbed to pressures of the Republiean right from Pat Buchanan, and from the entire range of Democratic candidates, to hash Japan.

The Washington Post.

Whaddaya Know, a Man at Work

BAINBRIDGE ISLAND. Washington — The road to the White House doesn't pass our door out here. but at least I can turn on C-Span and regard the traffic in New Hampshire. A little over a week ago, as the country watched the Super Bowl and awaited Governor and Mrs. Clinton's appearance on "60 Minutes." I switched to C-Span and saw a cape of some workers digging in a rubble pir.

Rescue workers are about the only worken you see on television, so I fig-

MEANWHILE

ured that a building must have collapsed somewhere and these guys were digging out the survivors. But there wasn't much urgency on the TV screen.
One man appeared to be having a hard time getting a purchase on a concrete pipe he was tack hammering, and another man was poking around in the dirt with his boot and saying things like, "Where is that sumbireb?" and "I

can't find the goddamn thing."

This dragged on for several minutes. and I was about to punch my remote when a caption came on identifying one of the laborers as Senator Torn Harkin of lowa, who had spent a campaign day working on a construction site in Man-

I set my remote aside and peered at the screen. In such circumstances I can usually spot a presidential candidate right away. He's the one with the crease in his jeans and the Eddie Bauer flannel shirt buttoned at the cuffs. He is usually

chester. New Hampshire.

By Andrew Ward

wearing oxfords because his advance people didn't get his shoe size in time to get him a pair of boots. He is holding a tool this way and that, as though examining an artifact from some extinct civilization. He is trying to win over his fellow laborers with manly handshakes and generic grins, country-western references and fatuities about the glory of working out of doors. He's the one the others must restrain from walking on the freshly poured cement and rescue

from the blades of a thresher. I feel sorry for any candidate who must perform these rimals because I, too, am at my phoniest around working people: hearty when the movers arrive, sheepish when the men come to fix my trash compactor or clean my gutters. try to be friendly and end up insulting them with offers of midday beers.

I make knowing references to the factory jobs I beld during summer vacations from college. I prattle on about tools, trucks and teams I know nothing about, and as the workers grunt and groan, doing things I know in my heart I should be doing for myself, my voice becomes a little piping thing, and my bands appear as soft, plump and useless as the Gabor sisters'. In other words, I can usually spot a candidate on a job site because in the company of workers I always seem to be running for something myself: for membership in the fraternity of men, the brotherbood of labor, the salt of the earth.

But damped if it didn't take many awhile to spot Tom Harkin in that ditch. True, he was the only man wear ing a hard hat but his jeans were broken in, his jacket was beat up, his work gloves and boots were scuffed and he was relaxed and happy. a though he was actually comfortable in the company of working people.

At one point a plug of some kind flew off the jackhammer and buries itself in the dirt. It brought work to a Harkin asked for a shovel from one of the photographers who were standing around the rim of the ditch stamping their feet against the cold, and after poking around a while he found it. "Harkin found it!" the others called

out clapping him on the back. He climbed out of the ditch, banded the plug to the foreman, and, turning his back to the camera, be leaned over and without so much as a by-your-leave blew his nose into the dirt.

I won't say it was a triumph worthy of 20 minutes of television coverage. And I suppose Mr. Harkin's field trip to the world of labor may have been every bit as gratuitous and self-serving as anyone else's. But, considering how we have been served lately by more sophisticated men, I can't tell you how much it cheered me up to see a U.S. senator actually make himself useful.

Mr. Ward is a writer and former commentator on National Public Radio who now lives in the West. He contributed this comment to The Washington Post.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

A Special Kind of Hatred Regarding "Detest the Haters and Lis-

ten to Hatred's Survivors" (Opinion, Jan. 15) by A. M. Rosenthal;

The reader could feel and share the writer's anguish over racial and religious hatred. But we should be careful not to trivialize that kind of hatred by including every kind of antagonism felt toward minorities all over the world. I know that it is no comfort to the Croat, the Northern Irish Catholic, the Pole or the Sikh to argue that outside his own locality, in the vast universe, no stigma is attached to being a Ctoat, a Catholic etc. It is that special kind of hatred exhibited toward Jews and blacks in practically every continent through the ages that we should be concerned about. Secondly, in a justifiable attempt to end on a "hopeful note" — that some-

thing can be done about it - Mr. Rosenthal writes that "no child was born with a desire to kill another, or make his body bleed, or his young heart." No one who is familiar with the goings-on in a nursery where children will fight quite ferociously over the same toy, even when there are other toys, will agree.

The solution lies in what society will prohibit as illegal behavior. If the freedom of speech guarantee allows for the prohibition of shouting "fire" in a crowded cinema, it should also allow for the prohibition of hatred for, and antagonism against, those attributes over which human beings have no control such as race, gender, nationality and ancestral religion.

BOLAJI AKINYEMI.

The writer was external affairs minister of Nigeria from 1985 to 1987.

Modernizing the UN

Regarding the report "U.S. Is Cau-tious About Upgrading Japan's UN Role" (Jan. 7):

The UN Charter, limiting permanent Security Council status to the World War II allies (the United States, Russia, France, Britain and China) does not respond fully to today's realities. Neither the number one creditor nation (Japan) nor Europe's economic leader Germany) nor the largest democracy

(India) is a permanent member of the Security Council.

The criterion for selecting additional countries to permanent council membership should naturally be the size of their economies or population. The United States, as the leading power, should review the claims of Japan, Germany. India and other candidates, if any, and submit to the General Assembly a draft resolution to amend the charter accordingly. If such a proposal is adopted by two-thirds of member states. including all members of the Security Council, the proposed charter amendment takes effect.

M. VASUDEVAN,

Heights of Chutzpah

Before Israel captured the Golan Heights, Syria lobbed bombs at will, killing a number of Israelis and forcing ourers, including small children and bahies, to sleep underground. Syria now says that only when Israel returns the Golan Heights to Syrian control will the Syrian government consider the possibility of discussing peace with Israel. Would you, or anyone, accept those conditions?

While you may question the wisdom actions in no way justify Israel's vio of Israel developing the disputed West Bank, to force Israel to stop its development is to prejudge the outcome of any talks relating to this territorial dispute.

CHARLES P. ARMAN,

Prohibited Deportations

Regarding "Unloading on the Israelis Will Not Help Win Peace" (Opinion, Jan. 10) by William Safire: In mentioning Israel's decision to de-port 12 Palestinians, Mr. Safire states that only "mass" deportations are prohibited

by the Geneva convention, that its terms have been "twisted by Arab dictators" to apply to individuals. But it is the UN Security Council itself that says individ-uals are included in the prohibition. Mr. Safire complains of Saudi and Kuwaiti deportation of Yemenis and

Palestinians. But these cases do not fall within the terms of the convention because Saudi Arabia and Kuwait are not occupied by a loreign government. Mor-al objections to the Kuwaiti and Saudi

tion of international law JAY DOUBLEDAY. Bend, Oregon.

Undercover Virgin I liked Charles Trueheart's stor

about the blunders of printers and bir ers ("You Can't Always Tell Books Covers," Jan. 11). My publisher in Br ain — not surprisingly now bankrupt sent out copies of my book "Picasso Women" with the jacket beautifu printed, but inside the cover was a nor about the Virgin Mary. The only pers who was pleased was my parish pries ROY MacGREGOR-HASTIE

Osaka, Japan.

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INTERNATIONAL MANAGER **New Skills Are Knocking** On French Firms' Doors By Barry James nonal Herald Tribme

ARIS - Graduates of France's elite polytechnic school recently received a discreet reminder from their alumni association. It noted that the government headed by Prime Minister Edith Cresson was looking shaky, and that in the event of a reshuffle, jobs would soon be opening up in the inner sanctums of several ministries.

The note, reproduced in the satirical newspaper Le Canard Enchaine this week, invited the polytechniciens to fill in a form listing their political orientation—left, right or indifferent—the ministries they would prefer to work in, and the kind of work they would like to do.

The invitation underlined the extent to which the alumni of

France's grandes écoles — of which the military-style Polytechnique views itself as the grandest - take leadership as a natural right. Whatever their subsequent performance, their diplomas guarantee them a lifelong career in government or at the head of large corpo-

Some critics say the education imparted by the grandes écoles is too narrow,

But some critics say the education imparted by the grandes ecoles is too narrow—it is beavily based on math and science—and that alumni tend to be too inflexible and hierarchical for the fast-changing scenarios of modern economie warfare. Do they have communication, negotiation or imaginative skills? Often not, the critics say.

Even the president of the conference of grandes ecoles, Daniel Gourisse, has acknowledged the need to select students on a broader basis. "Other forms of intelligence, more experimental, more inductive" are at present excluded from the grandes ecoles, he said recently.

To remedy this, some of the 158 schools that belong to the conference have started to recruit humanities students from the universities rather than from traditional math-based preparatory courses.

RS. CRESSON is herself a graduate of a grande école, but she has upset the system by ordering the lofty national school of administration to move its headquarters from Paris to Strasbourg as part of an interministerial decentralization effort.

She also has been looking across the Rhine at Germany's more

flexible management structures, and the greater respect paid there to practical rather than theoretical skills.

One of the first people she met after becoming prime minister last year was Daniel Goeudevert, the French boss of Volkswagen cars. He graduated in literature and German from the University of Paris, a qualification that would hardly get him a foot in the door in the boardrooms of most large Freneb corporations. After teaching German for a while, Mr. Goeudevert started his career in the car industry as a door-to-door salesman for Citroen.

Mr. Goeudevert said he told an attentive Mrs. Cresson that Germany's main advantage was its superior technical and profes-sional training, and its higher esteem for manual work. This week, Mrs. Cresson inaugurated a roundtable with employers and unions aimed at improving technical training and involving it more closely with industry.

Some employers and educationists are questioning the wisdom

of giving privileges for life to a small minority of young people capable of mastering higher mathematics at the age of 20. . And companies increasingly are having to draw on a broader

range of skills than the predominantly scientific expertise of the grandes écoles.

own department of sociological research to help improve labor relations

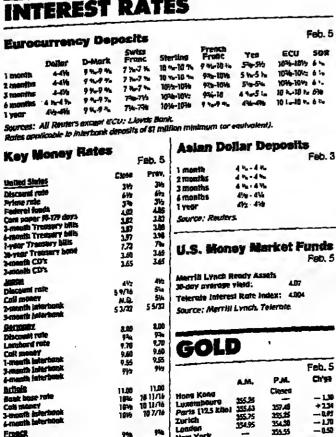
Other companies have called in ethnologists and anthropologists to come to a better understanding of their working methods and traditions. A supermarket chain called on geographers to help it with its expansion plans. Some companies have employed official historians, linguists, semiologists and philosophers in an attempt to polish their image and win new markets.

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INTEREST RATES



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Bush Tax Plan: Some Short-Term Pain?

By Robert D. Hershey Jr. New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Like many medicines, the tax breaks proposed by the Bush administration to help nurse the economy back to health involve some temporary unpleasantness and annoying side effects. President George Bush's advisors hope these will be minimal - though one substantial impact

has already emerged. Almost inevitably, when it became clear in late autumn that the president would need to propose an economic rescue package, speculation mounted that it would probably inelude an incentive for corporate America to invest in modernization, And so Mr. Bush proposed last week a 15 percent investment tax allowance for new equipment bought be-tween Feb. 1 and Dec. 31.

The government has repeatedly provided such a temporary spur; the latest version ended in 1986. So, business executives, expecting some kind of tax break this year, did

the only rational thing.

They deferred such plans, and orders for manufactured durable goods numbled at a 5 percent annual pace in December, the biggest monthly decline in more than a year.

Companies were well aware of the pro-posal for tax relief in 1992, and this elearly seems to have caused a wair-and-see reaction by business," said Michael P. Niemira, an economist at Missubishi Bank in New York. And orders for January, too, he suggested "probably will remain depressed."

Then there are the various incentives for real estate, including the widely hailed 10 percent tax credit, up to \$5,000, to encourage people who have not owned a home within the last three years to buy one. To get the credit, a sales contract must be signed this year hut the transaction may be completed as late us mid-1993.

Because the residential real estate market was slowly perking up for much of last year, aided by falling prices and interest rates, it is less clear that talk of an incentive has caused substantial deferrals.

Still, even though the plan would apply retroactively to home purchases, beginning last Saturday, some buyers may sit tight while Congress debates the proposal and while the real estate industry invents a way to turn the credit into an immediate benefit.

Such aid could help to meet a down pay-

ment, which for many first-time huyers is the higgest obstacle to a purchase. Some real estate brokers say they fear a

chilling effect on the market while people try to figure the financial possibilities. One sign that home buyers are paying close

attention to tax implications came in reports from real estate brokers of wild scrambles by huvers to defer until this week closings that had been scheduled for late January. The investment allowance and the home

huyer credit would both expire at the end of the year, a feature intended to spur early action, and distortions in activity could prove to be mostly a matter of shifting the time at which transactions occur.

One specific proposal, to abolish the tax exemption for certain kinds of annuities, has inspired a frenzy of buying by people wanting to get such annuities before Congress can act.

But some economists contend that putting

any major tax proposal on the table intro-duces such general uncertainty that the economy could suffer damage that would not necessarily be made up.
Until, say, June or July, when the final

See TAX, Page 13

Democrats Work on a Middle-Class Alternative

By Eric Pianin

WASHINGTON - Key House and Senate Democratic leaders Tuesday pur tax and economic-growth proposals on a fast track for enactment before the March 20 deadline set by President George Bush, but they made it clear the package that emerges will be markedly different from the president's.

The chairman of the Ways and Means Committee, Dan Rostenkowski, a Democrat from Illinois who is promoting a middle-class tax credit paid for by raising taxes on the rich, said his committee would begin marking up a hill next Wednesday. The Senate Finance Committee Chairman, Lloyd Bentsen, Democrat of Texas, with a competing tax credit and savings proposal financed with cuts in defense spending, said his committee will begin action on a bill Feb. 19.

Mr. Bush has asked for swift action on a proposed deep cut in the capital gains tax, a 15 percent investment tax credit, penalty-free withdrawals from Individual Reurement Accounts and other measures to bolster the real estate and housing industry.

The dramu of reconciling these approaches will be played our between now and mid-March, with Mr. Rostenkowski and Mr. Bentsen indicating that the Democrats intend to either overhaul or scrap Mr. Bush's plan in favor of Democratie initiatives.

Mr. Bush, speaking in Orlando, Florida, on Tuesday, accused Democrats of fostering elass warfare when they argue that his pro-posals favor the rich. "Above all," he said. the most important test of fairness for my plan is that it will work for all Americans But Mr. Rostenkowski faulted not only particulars of Bush's plan but its form. He said Mr. Bush's request that tax-cut propos-

als be nealt with in two stages, with relief for the middle class put off until later in the year. "is nothing short of fantasy." Mr. Rostenkowski promised to give the

president's package consideration, but he ruled out Mr. Bush's proposal to belp finance the White House's tex package with reduc-tions in Medicare and other mandatory spending programs. The Rostenkowski hearing left little doubt

that the House Democratic leadership in-tends to make short work of the president's election-year economic package and then push through its own plan — one geared more to helping middle-income Americans and financed largely with an increase in taxes on upper-income taxpayers.

A refundable tax credit of up to \$200 for individuals and \$400 for families for the next two years is the centerpiece of the House Democratic leadership's proposals.

U.S. to Cut Brazil Confident in Debt Talks

Offering of Long Bonds

WASHINGTON - The U.S. Treasury said Wednesday it will reduce its quarterly sale of 30-year bonds by \$1 billion to take advantage of lower short-term interest rates and cut borrowing costs.

The move is not an attempt to affect long-term interest rates, Treasury Undersecretary Jerome Powell said.

Nevertheless, some market participants have said that the Bush administration hopes that reducing the supply of long bonds will lower their interest rate, which in turn affects rates on bome mortgage loans and long-term business loans. Lower rates should tend to stimulate investment, home buying and

major consumer purchases.

The Treasury said its refunding next week will begin with the auction of \$15 billion in three-year notes on Tuesday, followed by \$11 billion of 10-year notes on Wednesday and \$10 billion of 30-year

each of 10- and 30-year issues. Prices on those three issues rose

See BONDS, Page 12

bonds on Thursday.

At its last refunding in November, the Treasury sold \$14 billion of three-year notes and \$12 billion economic policies 'shows that Brazilians are finally getting to grips with their problems. Richard O'Brien of American Express

The adoption of IMF-backed

By Erik Ipsen
International Herald Tribine
LONDON — Bucyed by last month's ringing en-

The aim is to win yet another rescheduling of the

country's massive official dehts, but this time around

the Brazilians have an unusually strong hand to play.

Not only can they cite the fresh benediction of the IMF, but they can also cite their own contributions to

"We are not asking for any discounts," said Marci-

lio Moreira, Brazil's minister of economie affairs. But

lessening the debt burdens of others.

he made it clear that he expected his country's official creditors to take inin account not only "our situation" but "our cooperance position in the reschedulings for Poland, Egypt and Nicaragua."

Last year when the industrial nations queued up to forgive large slices of Poland's deht, Brazil—itself the largest debtor in the developing world with \$118 hillion in foreign obligations - was among them. The Brazilians cut the amount owed them by Warsaw by \$1.8 billion, or 50 percent. Now it is Brazil's turn for understanding.

What Brazil is seeking is time. In an interview here on Wednesday, Mr. Moreira said his country needed a "respite" on the payment of principal and interest on

its \$22 hillion in debts to the Paris Club, the group

representing major government lenders.

With the long-sought blessing from the IMF now in hand, that looks far more likely. Brazil's tardy adopdorsement of its economic policies by the International Monetary Fund and the granting of a \$2.1 billion IMF loan, Brazil has now taken its financial offensive tion of IMF-style economic orthodoxy could mark the end to years of economic failure, soaring inflation and international economic isolation. "It shows that the Brazilians are finally getting to grips with their problems," said Richard O'Brien, chief economist for American Express Bank in London.

In meetings this week with treasury officials in France, Italy and Britain, Mr. Moreira said he was "convinced" a compromise could at last be struck. He said he hoped to sit down in Paris with Brazil's official creditors on Feh. 23 and 24.

The situation with Brazil's more than 600 commercial bank creditors remains thorny, however. "They have to reach a consensus among themselves," said Mr. Moreira, stressing that with the hanks' advisory committee including 22 banks from several different

countries, consensus even there is often clusive. In proposals put in the banks last week in New York the Brazilians have offered six different options. Mr. Moreira said some options include cuts in the amounts owed in return for assured payment streams. He also said Brazil was trying to convince some of its lenders to accept lower interest payments, which would rise to market levels gradually over six or seven years. Mr. Moreira was optimistic that some sort of preliminary

"For us time is of the essence, especially the next five years," Mr. Moreira said. "We need time to consolidate our stabilization and structural reform

agreement could be reached with the banks by April.

That, of course, is a refrain Brazil's bedraggled creditors have heard many times before. This time, though, many experts claim they see a sea change in Brazil's economie strategy after a succession of five economy ministers over the last five years left a legacy of inflation as high as 50 percent a month and a See BRAZIL, Page 13

The \$20,000 Videoconference Is Rolling

By Anthony Ramirez NEW YORK - For years, the

idea of holding business meetings by television beld a futuristic allure, although the technology was costly and the sounds and pictures were hardly the next-best thing to being there.

But in the year since the Gulf War raised fears of air travel and made videoconferences an attractive alternative, executives have found that videoconferencing equipment is getting incrementally better - and cheaper.

Breakthroughs in technology and mathematics, advanced telephone networks and clever sound engineering have created practical videoconferences with per-minute costs comparable with cellular telephone calls. The systems can save the time and

expense of travel and link people who might otherwise might not get together. Metropolitan Life Insurance Co. found its seven videoconference sites so popular that the company is planning to add six more cities, including London and

Saving travel time is not the only benefit, says Arthur W. Yee, who each other," he said,

helps direct Metropolitan's corporate videoconferencing operation. Because the transmission format creates a slight delay, conferees find it difficult to interrupt one another. "People actually have to listen to Even as recently as a year ago, \$40,000 was tock bottom for a company to equip its own video-ready conference room. Now \$20,000 is a

America Ltd. introduced a \$14,000

videoconferencing system that is or detailed pictures of intricate ob-more limited than many products on the market, but that the company promotes as the world's smallest, at

Despite its growth, the market is relatively small. Mark Lowenstein, an analyst with the Yankee Group, a high-technology research organization in Boston, estimates that industry revenue quintupled in four years but that the total was \$150 million in 1991, up from \$30 million in 1988.

Aside from videoconference rooms operated by third-party providers, there are only 8,000 or so installed systems in the world, half

deconferencing systems — Compression Labs, of San Jose, California: Picturetel Corn of Bank of San Jose San J nia: Picturetel Corp. of Peabody. Massachuseus, and Videotelecom Corp. of Austin, Texas - offer systems that begin at about \$20,000 for black and white models to \$85,000 for fully equipped color systems.

The best-selling systems typically carry price tags in the \$30,000-to-\$40,000 range.

For that kind of money, the buyer typically receives two television monitors with screens of 27 inches (69 centimeters) or larger; an electronic black box the size of a small refrigerator, a video camera that sits on the set and can tilt, pan, and zoom hy remote control from either end of the videoconference, and a dictionary-sized keypad control that also carries a sophisticated micro-

Of course, the receiving videoconference room must have this entire

scrup, too. realistic starting point for executives For more money, a customer can willing to brainstorm in black and get a special camera and the elecwhite. And just last week Hitachi tronics to send images of documents

picture carries the equivalent of more than 90 million bits, or binary digits, of information, the ones and It used to be that holding a videozeroes of computer language. conference required reserving spe-

Using such circuits, a videocon-

ference call from New York to San

Francisco during business hours

now costs less than \$30 an hour.

which is comparable with the most

expensive cellular phone calls, at 60

compression techniques that make

videoconferences possible over the

Each second, a color television

telephone network.

For a videoconference, the televicial circuits from the phone compa-ny. But AT&T and US Sprint are among the carriers offering an adsion picture, which at home comes through the air or a coaxial cable, vanced fiber-optic service that does capacity of telephone lines. not require expensive dedicated The most widely available digital lines and can be dialed up any time.

lines available for videoconferenc-ing carry only 112,000 bits, requir-ing the elimination of 99.875 percent of the information.

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Jobless Rate Soars to 17% In East German

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches BONN - Unemployment in

Eastern Germany jumped by about one-third in January to 1.34 million people, the government said Wednesday, in the largest monthly rise since the former Communist state began its shift from central

planning to a free economy.

The Federal Labor Office said that the increase of 305,000 people lifted the unemployment rate to about 17.0 percent, from 11.8 per-cent in December, as a number of government-funded work pro-

grams expired. Economics Minister Jürgen Möl-lemann said the rapid increase in Eastern German unemployment was in part a result of "miscalculations" by trade unions pressing for Eastern German wages to be raised to Western German levels. "East German industry's adap-

tanon problems during the transition to a market economy have been considerably heightened by too rapid an adaptation of wages to the Western level," he said. He added, "Many companies

have just now cut jobs that actually have not been capable of surviving since the collapse of the Socialist command economy. He said the government could not permanently subsidize jobs, but must invest money in the econ-

omy in order to create better eco-

nomie conditions and strengthen Eastern German companies capa-hle of surviving on the Western The German Trade Union Federation said the figures were disas-

trous. The government has forecast average unemployment in Eastern Germany of 17 percent in 1992. Elke Speidel-Walz, a German economist at Morgan Grenfell, said

the rise did not show a dramatic worsening of the Eastern German economy hut revealed hidden un-

It is not representative of how husiness is doing in Eastern Ger-many," she said, predicting that unemployment would stabilize during the year as husiness picked

In Western Germany, mem-ployment rose by about 144,000 to 1.88 million, largely due to such seasonal factors as lower construction activity during the winter. The January unemployment rate in ness News reported. Western Germany rose to 7 percent from 6.5 percent in December, but

Heinrich Franke, preside the Federal Labor Office, w that the pace of joh creati Western Germany was slow consumers reined in spendin exports fell. Meanwhile, a study co

sioned by the Economics M showed Western German e showed Western German en nies would boost investmu Eastern Germany by 8 Deutsche marks (\$5 billion) billion DM this year. A separate report by the tute for the German Eco which is affiliated with the Grederation of Industry, said i

ments by Western German at eign companies would lead creation of 700,000 jobs in the dium term. The Economics Ministry s ders for industry in Eastern many rose in November f second month in a row becau

strong rise in domestie dema capital goods. Industrial orders in Easter many rose 5.3 percent in Nov from October. But compare November 1990, orders wer down 11.6 percent. Domest ders rose 9.5 percent in Nove while foreign orders slippe percent. Orders rose 4.8 perc October from September.

Mr. Möllemann expressed faction that domestic order a had been "marked by a ele crease." particularly for ogoods, which rose 18.6 percentor but fell 4.4 percent

a vear earlier. The level of Eastern Germ employment was held do 1991 through federal fund short-time work programs a to companies from the Tre privatization agency.

But the government progra funding short-time workers e at the end of December, rein the loss of over 500,000 time jobs, according to gover

(Reuters, AFP, Bloomberg

■ IG Metall Opens Pay The fG Metall steelworker opened the 1992 round of way Wednesday with a demand for percent pay increase for their Westphalia region, Bloomber

The union accepted a 6.4 wage increase this week to cl was unchanged from January 1991. 1991 round of talks.

Matsushita and Seiyu To Market L.L. Bean

By Steven Bruli onal Herold Tribune

TOKYO - Aiming to make a dent in Tokyo's massive to surplus with the United States, two of Japan's biggest compa said Wednesday they will form a joint venture this year to im and sell goods made by L. L. Bean Inc., one of America's lead makers of clothes and equipment for hiking, camping and fishi Matsushita Electric Industrial Co., the world's biggest consuchectronics concern known for its Panasonic and National hi names, and Seiyu Ltd., Japan's third-largest supermarket opera will join L. L. Bean in opening the company's first overseas outle Tokyo within the year. Scivu is expected to take the majority stake

the venture, which aims to open a new store every year.

Until now, the 80-year old American company has relied ma on catalogs to market products in Japan. Seiyu's marketing kn how ought in increase L. L. Bean sales here, which are thought to in excess of 2 billion yen (\$16 million) annually, a small fraction the company's 1990 sales of \$600 million.

While long working hours and urban sprawl mean Japanese h far less time than Americans or Europeans for outdoor recreat demand for camping equipment, hiking boots and even jeep rising as Japanese learn to enjoy rising leisure time and income Seiyu will manage the venture's retail husiness while Matsush one of Japan's biggest exporters, will be in charge of importing L Bean products. The venture is part of Matsushita's goal of boost its annual imports by about 50 percent from this year to 600 bill yen by April 1994.

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Dow Jones Averages

EUROPEAN FUTURES

Dow Edges Lower As Kodak Tumbles

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches NEW YORK - Blue chips closed lower on the New York Stock Exchange on Wednesday as investors paused to take profits after Tuesday's record high, but sec-ondary stocks advanced again.

The Dow Jones industrial average, which jumped 38.69 points on Tuesday, fell 15,21 to 3,257.60.

The blue-chip index was pressured hy weakness in Eastman Ko-

N.Y. Stocks

dak, which was the second mostactive stock and fell 41/4 to 461/2. Kodak reported late Tuesday a fourth-quarter loss of \$1.23 a share compared with net of \$1.01 a year ago, and Smith Barney and Bear Steams downgraded their ratings on the company.

The New York Stock Exchange composite index edged up 0.08 to 228.37 while Standard & Poor's 500-stock index eased 0.01 to 413.84. Advancing issues led de-clines hy about 9 to 7 oo brisk volume of 261.96 million shares, compared with 231.49 million

Smaller stocks held strong, with the Nasdaq index of over-the-counter issues rising 5.97 to anoth-er record high of 636.97. Prices also

rose on the American Stock Ex-

The Dow

Key U.S. government securities recovered after the Treasury announced that it would reduce the amount of 10-year notes and 30year bonds at its quarterly refuediog auction next week.

Some people were overcome hy trepidation, which triggered some sell programs," Dennis Jarrelt. chief market strategist at Kidder Peabody & Co., said of the refunding. But he said the \$36 hillion state of note and bood offerings was within acceptable parameters.

The rally in stocks on Tuesday was fueled by hopes that a wellreceived refunding might reverse the recept upswing in long-term interest rates.

On the trading floor, Federated Department Stores Inc. paced the Big Board actives, closing at 1714 in its initial trading after emerging from Chapter 11 bankruptcy reor-

Citicorp was third, rising 4 to

Among blue chips. 1BM fell 14 to 91. AT&T edged up in to 3714, Philip Morris rose 12 to 7712 and General Motors eased is to 34%.

(UPI, Reuters, AP)

Dollar Eases as Outlook On Rates Benefits Mark

NEW YORK - The dollar closed lower Wednesday in quiet trading, with the Deutsche mark maintaining its strength on interest-rate considerations as dealers awaited U.S. January employment data on Friday,

"People are content with waiting for the employment report," said

Foreign Exchange

David Gilmore, senior analyst at MCM Currencywatch. "The bias is still downward for the dollar against the mark."

The U.S. currency finished at 1.5807 DM, down from 1.5930 on Tuesday, and at 125,485 yen, down from 126,200,

The dollar eased earlier in Europe, where analysts looked for the German central bank to maintain its tight credit policy in the wake of the 6.4 percent pay raise awarded this week to German steelworkers.

Prior to the settlement, some bad been looking for a rate cut fairly soon. But Lothar Müller, president of the central bank in Bavaria and a member of the Bundesbank's council, said there was no prospect of a reduction soon in leading German

As for U.S. rates, the weakness of the economy and testimony

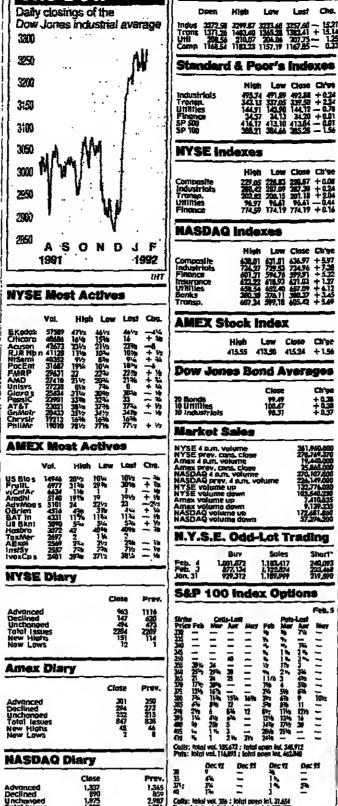
Tuesday by the chairman of Federal Reserve Board, Alan Greenspan. have driven speculation that rates may fall again.

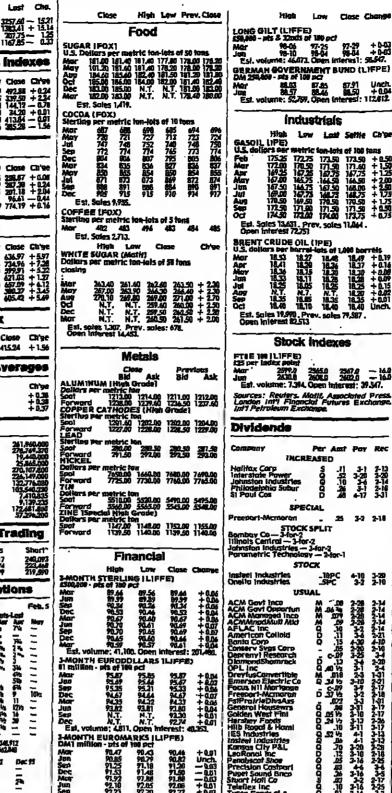
The dollar also finished in New York at 1.4115 Swiss francs, after 1.4220. and at 5.3860 French francs, after 5,4285.

The British pound climbed to \$1.8179 from \$1,8020. In London, the dollar slipped to

1.5880 DM at the end of trading, from 1,5942 on Tuesday, and to 125.80 yen, from 126.15, The dollar also fell to 1,4155

Swiss francs from 1.4225, and to 5.4135 French francs from 5.4325.





U.S./AT THE CLOSE

Shares Sold in New Federated Stores

CINCINNATI (Bloomberg) — Federated Department Stores Inc., emerging from protection under Chapter 11 of the Federal Bankruptcy Act, made its first stock offering Wednesday. The stock closed at \$17.25, down 50 cents from the opening on the New York Stock Exchange.

The new \$7 billion company, a combination of Federated Department Stores and Allied Stores Corp.. has 223 outlets in 26 states. It includes Bloomingdale's, Burdine's, Abraham & Straus, Jordan Marsh, Rich's, Stern's, Lazarus, Goldsmith's and Bon Marché.

Warning About & Global Bond Scam

NEW YORK (Reuters) — A worldwide scam involving the sale of canceled corporate bonds includes hundreds of leading global firms in numerous sectors, the securities clearing house Depository Trust Co. said

Depository warned its members, by letter on Feb. 3 "to take whatever Wednesday. precautions are necessary in order to protect themselves and their customers in light of this continuing problem.

The FBl, Interpol, the New York Stock Exchange and other law enforcement agencies are leading an inquiry into the scam. Depository

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Whittle to Sell 25% Stake to Phillips

KNOXVILLE, Tennessee | Reuters) — Whittle Communications LP, said Wednesday it would sell a 25 percent stake to Phillips Electronics. NV for \$175 million.

Whittle's boldings include Channel One, a daily news program that carries advertisements and is transmitted by satellite to 9,000 schools. Whittle plans a \$50 million expansion to increase the network's coverage to 40 percent of U.S. middle and high schools.

R. J. Reynolds Plans Polish Factory

WINSTON-SALEM, North Carolina (Combined Dispatches) — R. J. Reynolds Tobacco International Inc. said Wednesday it planned to build a 533 million eigarette factory in Warsaw that eventually would produce

S billion eigarettes a year.

The plant will employ 175 people and will make Camel brand eigarettes, with other hrands to be added later, the company said. Production is expected to begin in mid-1993.

(AP, Bloomberg)

U.S. Productivity Rose 0.2% in Year WASHINGTON (AP) - The productivity of American workers advanced a scant 0.2 percent in 1991 after two years of declines, the government said Wednesday. But factory workers' productivity rose 1.4

percent following an advance of 2.5 percent in 1990.

Productivity — defined as output per hour of work by nonfarm workers — grew at an annual rate of 1.1 percent in the fourth quarter, a modest improvement over the 0.9 percent rate in the third quarter.

For the Record

The New York Times Co. said it planned to purchase two New York area wholesale newspaper distributors, Metropolitan News Co. and area wholesale quespaper distributors, Metropolitan News Co. and Newark Newsdealers Supply Co., contingent on a labor agreement with the drivers' union that represents employees of the companies. (Renters)

Time Warner Inc. said it had sweetened its offer for the 1g percent of American Television & Communications Corp. it does not own to \$1.6 billion from \$1.47 billion. ATC's board approved the new offer, involving the exchange of securities redeemable in 1995 for \$82.50 for each publicly hald ATC share.

CBS acquired Midwest Sports Channel and several television and radio stations from Midwest Communications for \$178.6 million, stripping Midwest of a majority of its remaining assets.

(Bloomberg)

Times Mirror Co. reported that it lost \$13 million in the fourth quarter
after a \$65 million writedown linked to the sale of The Denver Post in
1987, and that 1991 profits plunged 55 percent to \$82 million.

(AP)

BONDS: U.S. to Reduce Sale of Long Maturity Issues

day, pushing their yields lower. The yield on the 6 percent notes due 1994 fell to 5.46 percent, the 7.5 percent notes due 2001 fell to 7.18 percent and the yield on the beliwether 8 percent long bond due 2021 fell to 7.73 percent.

The refunding will total \$36 bil-lion, down from \$38 billion in the previous quarter. The Treasury did not specify where it would make up long-term rates,

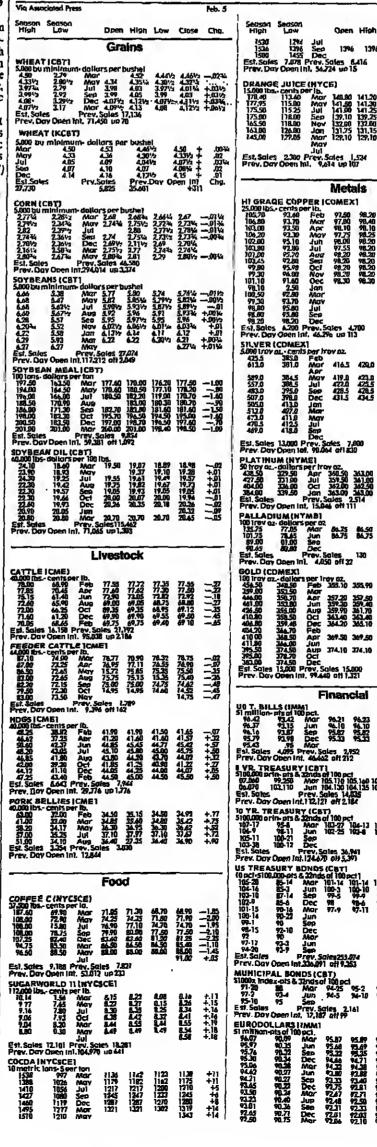
long-term financing in the future."

The Bush administration has expressed frustration in recent months that the Federal Reserve's aggressive cuts in short-term inter-

(Continued from first finance page)
by 6/32 to 19/32 point on Wednesday, pushing their yields lower. The
bills with maturities of one year or
bills with maturities of one year or the White House's chief economic adviser, Michael Boskin, said.

He has predicted 2.2 percent growth for 1992 if Congress adopts President George Bush's economic est rates have had less impact on package, and 1.6 percent if it does (Bloomberg, Reuters, UPI)

U.S. FUTURES



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Olivetti

Sees End

To Loss

DAVOS, Switzerland -

Olivetti SpA expects to break

even or make a small profit

this year after posting a loss in

1991, the chairman and chief

executive of the Italian com-

puter company, Carlo De Ben-

Mr. De Benedetti told a

news conference at the World

Economic Forum his forecast

assumed the economy would

remain flat this year and that

prices would fall at a slower

pace than in 1991, when prices

for personal computers

dropped 40 percent in six

He confirmed Olivetti

would report a loss for 1991,

but added it was probably the

only company in the sector that reduced debt last year.

The company reported a pretax loss of 73.7 billion lire

(\$61.3 million) for the first half of 1991.

Mr. De Benedetti said Oli-

vetu had rejected an invitation to form an alliance with Inter-

national Business Machines

Corp. six or eight months ago.

"We refused it for the very

simple reason that we don't

want to become a distributor

of IBM products, not for ideo-

logical reasons but for the very

simple reason that you can't

edetti, said on Wednesday.

EC Fines Dutch Builders

Compiled by Our Staff From Disposches BRUSSELS - The EC Commission fined 28 Dutch construction associations and their joint federation \$29 million on Wednesday for running a contract and price-fixing cartel that officials said raised

as 5 percent. The European Community's executive also said it was taking the Dutch government to the European Court of Justice over "certain measures which could lead cartel members to believe that their activities were condoned by the state."

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About 7,000 firms have colluded illegally to control prices for public and private building contracts. sewing up the Dutch market and killing competition, Commission officials said. The firms include all large and medium-size builders in the Netherlands and 150 companies from other EC countries.

The cartel "deprived the construction market of virtually all competition," one Commission official said, on everything from "hydraulics, ports and motorways to hospitals and private villas." The cartel covered a market

The cartel started in 1973 but has been operating at full strength only since 1980. The Commission said it was investigating similar systems in other EC countries.

worth about 5.2 billioo European Currency Units a year (\$6.7 billion)

Price collusion and deal share-

outs between companies cost cli-

eats the equivalent of about 156

million Ecus a year, said the offi-

cial, who worked on the four-year

on about 30,000 contracts.

investigation.

The Commission said its fine was limited by mitigating factors, in-cluding the fact that the cartel was not clandestine and that Dutch ministries were obligated to respect the builders' practices, which may have led members to believe the government condoned their practices. The ruling was dubbed "unac-ceptable" by the umbrella group

for the 28 associations targeted, the Samenwerkende Prijsregelande Orgamisaties. The SPO said it would continue its current system of allocating business pending an appeal of the ruling in EC courts.
A total fine of 22.5 million Ecus was slapped on the 28 associations

as well as the SPO. (Reuters, AFX)

■ EC Moves on Copyright The European Community would extend copyright protection for literary and artistic works to 70 years after an author's death under a proposal adopted on Wednesday by the EC Commission, Reuters

reported from Brussels. The Commission also proposed that performers, film and record producers and broadcasters have legal control over their works --- socalled neighboring rights - for 50 years after they are issued. The proposals must be approved

by EC member states.

make money," be said. (Reuters, AFP, Bloomberg)

Britain Weighs Ending Curbs on Japanese Cars

Compiled by Our Staff From Disposities LONDON — The government said Wednesday it will consider ibolishing voluntary restraints on Japanese car imports after an investigation by the Monopolies and Mergers Commission said the restrictions contributed to higher

prices in Britain. The report also cited exclusive franchise agreements between manufacturers and dealers as a factor keeping car prices high. *Consumers, particularly private

huyers, are paying more than they should for new cars," it said, But although prices in Britain

were significantly higher than in certain Continental countries, the report said they were comparable to prices in the comparable markets of Germany and France. It also did not ask the government to act against car manufacturers to get them to reduce prices.

The current voluntary export restraints, which limit Japanese manufacturers to about 11 percent of the market, "significantly restrict competition," the report said. Under last July's agreement be-

tween the European Community and Japan, Britain's voluntary restraints are to be terminated by the end of this year. From then, all restraints will by negotiated on an EC-wide basis, with a 1999 target for the lifting of all restrictions.

The government will be considering, in the light of the MMC report, whether the U.K. should move to an unrestricted market before 1999," said Trade and Industry Secretary Peter Lilley, who must decide whether to implement

the report's recommendations. The monopolies commission found a "complex monopoly" ex-

operating Britain's car distribution system of franchised dealerships. which sell just one make of car

It recommended a series of measures aimed at improving competition, included outlawing restrictions imposed by manufacturers that prevent dealers advertising outside their specified area or stop them acquiring other outlets dealing with competing suppliers in their area

The commission said that the British practice of driving on the left side of the road inflates prices by preventing Britons from taking advantage of lower prices on the Continent.

The report hammers the private motorist," said John Beishon, director of the Consumer's Association, which instigated the commis-sion report. The only people to gain from it are car manufacturers, dealers and company car buyers." (AFP, AP, Remers)

ICI Plans to Sell Salt Businesses For £40 Million

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches LONDON — Imperial Chemi-cal Industries PLC said Wednesday it had agreed in principle to sell its rock salt and white salt businesses to a U.S. investor group led by D. George Harris & Associates Inc., for about £40 million (\$72 million). The salt businesses, in Cheshire

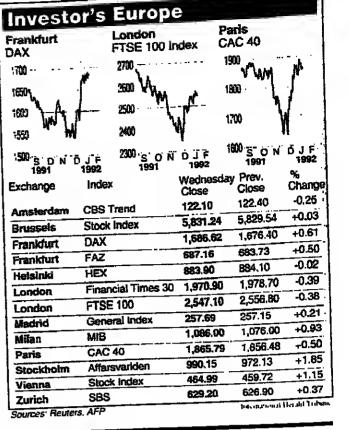
in northern England, will operate as Salt Union Ltd., reviving a name first used in 1888. ICI said the sales were part of a

program to reshape the group that was announced early last year. The businesses to be sold include ICI's rock salt mine at Winsford,

which provides two-thirds of the salt used for de-icing in Britain. The white salt facility, at Weston Point Runcoru, has been in opera-

mal feed and domestic salt markets. The businesses, which are within ICI Chemicals & Polymers Ltd., employ about 200 people, who will be transferred to Salt Union Ltd.

ICI, Britain's biggest manufactur-announced plans in February 1991 to reduce costs and dispose of nonstrategic businesses. These steps took on added urgency after Hanson PLC took a 2.8 percent stake in ICl in May 1991. Hanson said last



Very briefly:

ASKO Deutsche Kaufhaus AG said it had raised its stake in AVA Allgemeine Handelsgesellschaft der Verbraucher AG to about 50 percent through an exchange for Co-op AG shares.

Sanyo Electric Co. Ltd. said it dropped plans to build a nickel-cadmium battery plant in Spain and was looking for another European site.

 Kansallis-Osake-Pankki, Finland's biggest commercial bank, reported a 1991 pre-tax loss of 1.61 billion markka (\$370 million) and said it may be difficult to return to profitability in 1992.

 Vodafone Group PLC acquired an 18,9 percent stake in NordicTel Holdings AB in a deal valued at 217.5 million Swedish kronor (\$37.5 • French consumer prices rose 3.2 percent in 1991, down from a 3.4

percent rise the year before, the government reported. Deutsche Verkehrs-Bank AG said its partial operating profits rose 27.8

percent to 39 million Deutsche marks (524.4 million) in 1991.

• Tulip International A/S and Procordia AB are forming a joint sales company in Sweden, Tulip Lithell Sverige, with annual sales projected at

600 million kronor, Procordia said. Cia. Española de Petròleos SA's 1991 net profit increased 8 percent 10
 11.7 billion pesetas (\$116.3 million), according to provisional figures.

tion for almost 100 years. Its output is sold mainly to the chemical, ani-

Agence France-Prisse

BERLIN — The EC Commission is to investigate the saie last; and a large tract of land in central Berlin to Sony Corp. of Japan, the Berlin egional government has said. The government said the probe would seek to determine whether the

sale was made at below the market rate, in which case it could represent a disguised form of subsidy to Sony in violation of EC competition rules.

Sony obtained the 31,000-square-meter (330,000-square-foot) site on the former Poisdamerplatz for 101.1 million Deutsche marks (\$63.2

The sale, and another involving a site sold to Daimler Benz AG. prompted the local branch of the Green party to describe Berlin as a "banana republic" city, selling land ebeaply to attract big companies.

Brittan Seeks to Reopen **Inquiry on Rover Aid**

BRUSSELS - Sir Leon Brittan, the EC competition commis er, said Wednesday he was proposing a new inquiry into the £44.4 million (\$80 million) of aid given by the British government to British Aerospace when it bought the state-owned carmaker Rover

The Enropean Court of Justice on Tuesday quashed a Commission ruling that BAe had to repay the so-called sweetener. The court faulted the Commission on purely technical grounds.

"It is clear the judgment relates wholly to procedural matters and does not touch the merits of the actual decision," Sir Leon said Wednesday. "I shall therefore be recommending the Commission

-His proposal will have to be endorsed by the rest of the 17-member EC executive before a new inquiry can begin.

There is a good chance a new inquiry would mean BAe would be

forced to repay the money, since the court did not challenge the analysis of the Commission's original decision in June 1990. The British government sold Rover to British Aerospace in 1988 10 £150 million. This followed a government injection of £547 million to cover Rover's debts and help the carmaker's investment

program. This aid was approved by the Community. But in 1990, following a political scandal in Britain that showed the government had made additional payments to British Aerospace to "sweeten" the Rover sale, the Commission ordered £44.4 million (Reuters, AP)

TAX: Slowing of Economy Feared

(Continued from first finance page) outlines of legislation become clear, said Sung Won Sohn, head of an advisory panel of the American Bankers Association, the proposals

could delay economic revival. "It will actually depress economic conditions in the meantime, said Mr. Sohn, who is chief economist for Norwest Corp. in Minneapolis. "It's doing the opposite of

Many in Washington, however, believe it will not be as long as June or July before a clear view of the legislation emerges, but that it could come in March or late this

But in Mr. Sohn's view, shared 1981.

by others on his panel, the administration plan invites an election-year bidding war that could well balloon the budget deficit, thereby frightening the bond market.

Indeed, interest rates on highquality securities have already climbed in recent weeks by twofifths of a percentage point, while rates on conventional mortgages have bounced back to 9 percent from a low of 8.25.

To be sure, the lowest mortgage rates in two decades set off a stampede to refinance, but there is no doubt that the market is also factoring in the risk that the competition to lavish benefits on voters could get out of control, as it did in

BRAZIL: Nation Confidently Seeks Time on Debt

populace increasingly convinced that the government of President Fernando Collor de Mello was unable or unwilling to do anything about it.

They never got to grips with the good old fashioned tools of cutting the fiscal deficit," said Paul Luke, economic adviser to investment bank Chartered West LB.

That has now changed. The gov-ernment has pledged to abstain from printing money to finance its deficit. Executing that pledge has meant that the government has had to borrow in the public market, which has forced interest rates to punishing levels. Mr. Luke said Brazil's real interest rates currently success can be seen in statistics

(Continued from first finance page) are 9 percent a month, the differ- showing that some of the billions of rate of 33 percent and an inflation rate of 24 percent.

Along with producing immense economic pain, especially among beavily borrowed corporations, those soaring interest rates have begun to bite into inflation, Mr. Moreira and many private economists see inflation beginning a steep slide by early spring and perhaps even breaking into single dig-

its per month by year-end. Finally it seems, Brazilians are becoming convinced that the government will soldier on no matter what the cost in its battle against inflation.

Evidence of that psychological

last few years are returning. Those capital flows, coupled with a trade surplus that Mr. Moreira predicted will total as much as \$13 billion this year, has left Brazil with a considerable cash cushion, Its hard-currency reserves are estimated to be as high as \$12 billion.

Brazil's strong reserve position now accords the government the uncommon luxury of being able to concentrate beavily on domestic crises, of which there remain many. The government is pushing for constitutional changes that would do everything from easing discrimination against foreign companies and capital to slashing benefits to retired government workers.

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Aquino Puts Brakes On Public Spending

Under an economic stabilization plan with the IMF, the Philippines

is committed to a public sector def-

icit this year equivalent to 2.7 per-

down inflation to an average 7 per-

cent this year, from 17 percent in

In a sign that progress is being made in this area, Philippine year-

on-year inflation slowed to 10.0 per-

cent in January, from 12.4 percent in December and 16.6 percent in Janu-

ary 1991, the National Statistics Of-

The economic program, which curbs spending and increases gov-erument revenue, is awaiting final

approval by the IMF board pend-

ing the Philippine Senate's passage of tax eobaocement measures

Politicians have been reluctant

The Philippioe Chamber of

to pass new tax measures, fearing

adverse public reaction ahead of

Commerce and Industry has urged

the Senate to pass the measures to

enable the government to pursue

the economic stabilization pro-

The president of the chamber,

Jose Pardo, said, "The delay in the

approval of these measures is exac-

erbating government deficits."
Last mooth, Finance Secretary

Jesus Estanislao said that the gov-

The consolidated public sector

at 37.7 billioo pesos (\$1.46 billion).

Mrs. Aquino ordered govern-

She also ordered the deferment

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her approval.

the May 11 national elections.

aimed at raising revenue.

fice said Wednesday.

Manila also is hoping to bring

cent of gross national product.

1991, as part of the program.

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Secretary Management Services

MANILA - President Corazoo C. Amino has ordered government agencies and corporations to limit spending and defer nonessential projects in order to meet targets agreed with the International Monctary Fund.

In the administrative order disclosed Wednesday, Mrs. Aquino said the government needed to "maintain prodence in spending and to continue to streamline its operations in view of limited re-

Korean Exports Of Cars Rose 12% Last Year

The Associated Prest SEOUL — Exports of South Korean cars in 1991 rose 2 healthy 12.4 percent over 1990 but remained below their 1988

peak, officials said Wednesday. The Ministry of Trade and Industry said South Korea's five automakers exported a total of 390,000 cars in 1991, up

12.4 percent from 1990 The five companies are Hyundai Motor Co., Kia Motors Co., Daewoo Motors Co., Asia Motors Co. and Ssangyong Motors Co.

South Korea's auto exports reached a record high of 576,000 units in 1988, but since declined to 356,000 in 1989 and 347,000 in 1990 because of croding price competitiveness. Domestic wages have nearly tripled during the last five years.

The ministry report projected this year's auto exports to

rise 18 percent to 460,000.

It said South Korean autoof all new noninfrastructure projects for 1992, except hospital and makers were sharply reducing their dependence on the U.S. school buildings and projects "re-lated to rehabilitation, reconstrucmarket, while Europe was takstricken areas,"

ing on a more important role. The U.S. market accounted for 45.2 percent of total exports last year, down from 57.8 percent in 1990.

More Disclosure for Nikkei Futures

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
TOKYO — The Osaka Stock Exchange said Wednesday it will disclose details of all deals io stock index futures after every trading session in an effort to increase the transparency of derivative trading.

The move comes as regulators and traders have grown concerned that futures and options trading has brought excess volatility to the underlying stock market. Dealers doubted that the new mea

sures would have much effect oo trading, however. la addition to the oew disclosure rules, the Osaka exchange shortened the trading time for trading in futures and options on the Nikkei 225

share index and changed exercise rules on options.

The rules will have a stronger effect on options than on futures, traders said. But overall the rules are not likely to discourage arbitrageurs, who buy and sell baskets of stocks to profit from discrepan cies hetween stock and futures prices, they said. Under the new rules, every Monday morning the Osaka exchange will report open interest - the number of outstanding futures contracts - held

by the 15 biggest sellers and the 15 biggest buyers of the active Nikkei futures contract. Companies will be required to disclose open interest starting from when the June contract becomes active, or sometime around early March.

And as of Thursday, the exchange will disclose daily the 20 most active brokers in the Nikkei futures contract with the nearest delivery date. "The move is advisable because it will heighten the transpareocy of the market," said Katsuo

Mayumi, the futures and options director at Yamaichi Securities Co.

But the disclosure woo't automatically serve as an incentive for buying," he said, adding that individual investors might not take tips from options and futures movements.

Futures trading will end 10 minutes earlier at 3:00 P.M., starting Thursday, coinciding with the close of the underlying cash market. Dealers said that change would have little impact.

The new rules will permit options to be exercised only on the second Thursday of each mooth, the same day when they mature, as is typically done in Europe. Previously, options could be exercised every Thursday, which is the American style.

The less frequent exercise period may make usin options as hedge instruments more stable, said Fred Hochberger, a trader at Baring Securities. The rule could make options trading more vola-

tile in a different respect, though. The monthly option exercise price will now be determined by the "special quotation" method, instead of the closing price on the expiration date.

Special quotation is calculated based on the opening prices of each component stock in the Nikkei 225 average on the morning after the op-

Because the price of the stock at the expiration. in this case Thursday's close, and the special quotation price, after Friday's open, can be very different, the settling of options becomes more of a gamble. Mt. Hochberger said.

(Bloomberg, AFP)

Modest Recovery Seen for Australia

CANBERRA - One of Australia's major business groups said Wednesday that it expected an economic ernment would cut spending in orrecovery would emerge in 1992 but that it would be der to maintain the target deficit in

the event that no new taxes were The Australian Chamber of Manufacturers outlined a series of recommendations it wants included in an economic statement to be delivered by Prime Minister deficit for 1992 has been estimated Paul Keating on Feb. 26.

The chamber's chief executive, John Paterson, said the document that the economy was precariously balanced, with indicators pointing to continuing

ment agencies and corporations to set aside 10 percent of their budget weakness in demand. "There must be a complete change in economic as reserve to be released only with direction to lift the economy out of recession and establish the foundations for sustainable manufactur-

ing and jobs growth," the chamber said. It added that all major industry sectors had been hit by falling production levels, low investment activity and weaker sales due to falling demand.

The body said gross domestic product would recov tion and other works for disasterer only slightly to the 1991-1992 fiscal year, with recorded growth of about I percent. But domestic Mrs. Aquino directed agencies to ecocomic activity was expected to gather further mo-mentum during 1992-1993, it added. The Australian Chamber of Manufacturers reprelimit hiring of regular employees and suspend hiring of consultants

sents 8,000 manufacturing companies employing 1.1 million people.

The chamber's recommendations include changes on taxation is encourage investment and greater assistance for small- and medium-sized companies boping to export goods.

The document also called for less reliance on monetary policy, lower interest rates for business and tight expenditure restraint to reduce pressure on revenue. We ought not be concentrating all our focus oo major new developments for job creation," Mr. Paterson said in an interview, "If we got small business into the export market it would mean additional employ-

ces." Unemployment was 10.6 perceot in December.

■ Plan for 'Carbon Tax' Is Assailed

A tax aimed at reducing global warming would cripple Australia's coal exports and shut down its alumioum industry by 2005, according to a study funded by mioeowners and released Wedoesday, Reuters reported from Sydney.

The study by London Ecocomics said special taxes

on emissions of carbon gas - one of the proposals to be put forward at the United Nations world environment summit meeting in June - would damage Australia's steel, aluminum, iros ore, coal, oil and gas sectors.

New Delays On Japan's **Moscow Aid**

Rewers

TOKYO - Uncertainty triggered by the collapse of the Soviet Union has further delayed Japanese loans that were intended for the now-defunct union, banking sources said on Wednesday.

The loans, one of which was announced searly 14 months ago, were to help with food and medical

The Export-Import Bank of Ja-pan is still trying to arrange co-financing for a \$100 million loan, the sources said. The loan, first announced in December 1990, now is intended for the Russian Republic.

Meanwhile, bureaucratic delays and the collapse of the central Soviet government have delayed disbursement of a \$2.5 billion aid package announced last year, Japanese officials said.

The package was to coosist mainly of \$1.8 billion in trade insurance guarantees. The Export-Import Bank was to handle \$200 million in export credits and ar-

range \$500 million in emergency food and medical aid. The sources said Japanese commercial banks are wary about enteriog into a co-financing deal for

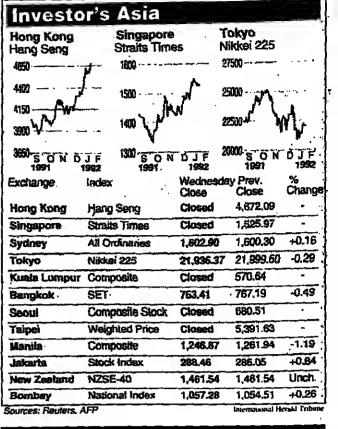
the \$100 million loan because of the perceived high credit risk after the Soviet break-up.

An Export-Import Bank official

said the bank had yet to receive a response from a group of commercial banks on the co-financing, although terms of the \$100 million loan are to be set in mid-February If the private banks do not join in the loan, the Export-Import Bank may go it alone, the official said.

The \$100 million loan was originally intended for the Soviet Bank for Foreign Ecocomic Affairs. An Export-Import Bank official said it would now probably go to the Bank for Fareign Trade of the Rus-

Banking sources said that Japanese commercial banks were preoccupied with building up loan-loss reserves to allow for their claims on the former Soviet Unioo in their account settlements for the business year that ends on March 31.



Very briefly:

Enterprise Oil Indonesia Ltd. of Britain, Risjad Salim Resources International of Indonesia and Maxus Southeast Sumatra Inc. of the United States were awarded Indonesian oil contracts worth a total of

 Toyota Motor Corp. will rank first in Japan on research and development spending with 450 billion yen (\$3.6 billion) for the year eoding in March, according to Toyo Keizai Inc., a business publisher; total R&D for Japanese firms is expected to rise 8.6 percent to 7.055 trillion yen. · Sega Enterprises Ltd., the Japanese amusement equipment maker, will

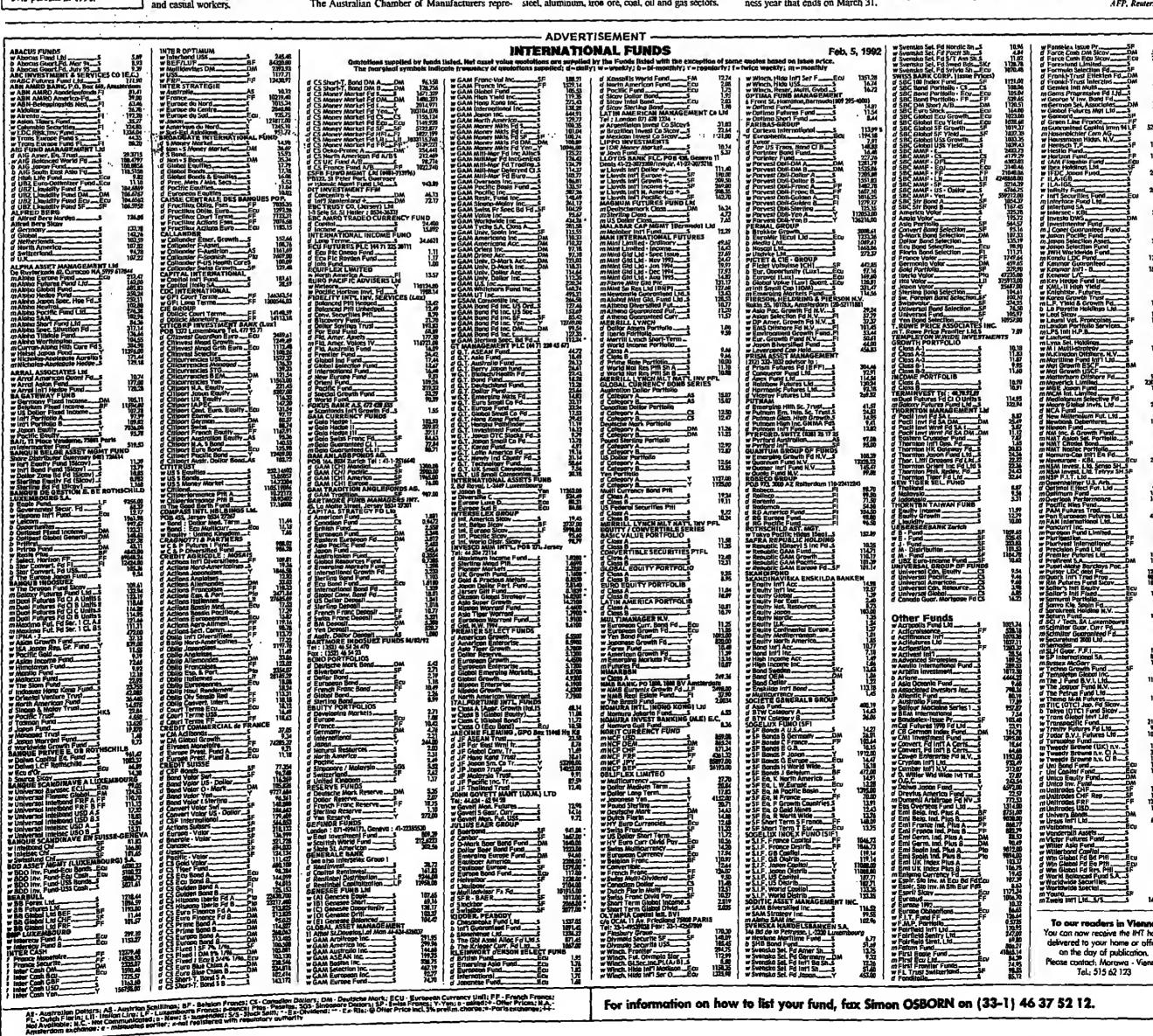
hold 71 percent of a venture to operate amusement centers in Taiwan, one of its largest export markets; Taiwan interests will hold the rest. NKK Corp. has arranged with the Novosibirsk branch of Russia's Institute of Nuclear Physics to develop electron accelerators and sell them

in Japan for prices ranging from 100 million yen to 500 million yen.

Bank of Thailand plans to have Thai commercial banks follow Bank for International Settlements capital adequacy standards by mid-1992. South Korean companies invested in 112 projects in China worth \$78.6 million last year, a gain of 40 percent, the Finance Ministry said.

Nissan Motor Co. said it would develop small-sized cars for the European market, upgrading its design and development capacities skills for this. India approved 18 joiot venture proposals with German companies, including units of Daimler-Benz AG, Metallgesellschaft AG and Mannesmann AG: oo details were disclosed.

 Bottlers Nepal Ltd. will sell 49 percent of itself to a unit of Coca-Cola Co. for 107.5 million rupees (\$2.5 million), Coca-Cola (Japan) Ltd. said. • EPDCI of Japan is seeking to spend \$28 million to restructure the dilapidated electricity oetwork in Cambodia's capital of Phnom Penh.



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SPORTS

Vincent Says Owners Rethink Johnson Said Set Ban on Foreign Participation

By Mark Potts

NEW YORK - Major league baseball officials are rethinking a recently adopted prohibition against foreign ownership of fran-hises, said the commissioner, Fay Vincent, in light of the controversy over a Japanese-backed hid to buy the Seattle Manners.

A Seattle businessman, Herm Sarkowsky, was to give written details Wednesday on a \$39 million. three-year package designed to keep the Mariners from leaving town.

But Vincent, although repeating that the Mariners would play in Seattle in 1992, said that it will be "difficult" for the proposed sale of the team to be approved under current rules that were quietly adopted hy an ownership committee in De-

There is a policy, and there are principles." Vincent said following a meeting Tuesday with city and state officials and civic leaders. "In light of those principles, it is my judgment that a transaction of this sort would not be approved."

Of foreign ownership, be said. "We have thought about it and we have found it difficult." But Vincent conceded that the

prohibition is complicated in this case because the Japanese-born husinessman leading the \$100 million offer - Minoru Arakawa. president of Nintendo of America Inc. - has lived in the Seattle area for 15 years and appears to satisfy haseball's key requirement that teams be locally owned.

"The issue of applying this poli-cy" — no foreign ownership — "in the context of this application may be difficult." Vincent said. "The policy has all sorts of questions of interpretation.

And the deputy commissioner, Steve Greenherg, acknowledged that "the ground has shifted" in the weeks since the policy was adopted in part because of the emergence of the offer for the Mariners.

"What appeared to be an absolute prohibition in December is now being considered by the own-ership committee," Greenberg

The Nintendo offer is backed by \$60 million provided hy Arakawa's father-in-law, Hiroshi Yamauchi, president of Nintendo foc., the Japanese parent of the U.S. video game company, Arakawa, however,

cal control. Yamauchi would provide another \$15 million of the \$25 million that would be used to fund

the team's operating expenses. The offer is seen as the last best chance to keep the Mariners in Seattle. The team's current owner, radio entrepreneur Jeff Smulyan, has said that if he cannot sell the cashstrapped team he might have to deciare bankruptcy or, more likely, seek baseball's permission to move the franchise to the more lucrative Tampa-St. Petersburg market in

Tuesday's meeting, in fact, was to discuss a proposed package from Seattle business leaders to add \$13 million a year in advertising, ticket and broadcast money to the Mariners' revenue to make the team more financially viable, regardless of who owns it.

Sarkowsky said that husinesses will increase advertising with the team by \$7 million a year and have offered to guarantee \$4 million a year in additional season-ticket sales. In addition, they have helped arranged a cable television deal worth \$2 million per season.

Tuesday's meeting did not deal with the Nintendo offer, but Rice, Governor Booth Gardner of Washington and other city and state officials have made it clear they strongly favor the bid.

Senator Slade Gorton of Washington, who helped put together the group, said Tuesday that "we would not just casually accept an arbitrary turndown of the offer."

"We have dug through the com-munity enough to be very confident there will not be another offer." said Gorton, who was in Washington, D.C., and did not attend the meeting. "I think they're going to end up taking it. The problems they face if they turn it down are overwhelming

When the Nintendo offer first was made. Vincent seemed to reject it out of hand. But then he and other baseball officials seemed to hack off after criticism from around the country.

The formal proposal from the Nintendo group has been submitted to baseball's ownership committee, which consists of eight owners and the presidents of the American and National leagues. The group is to meet Thursday to consider the Nintado offer and will make a recommendation to the full

meeting haseball's demand for lo- 26-team ownership, which is expected to vote on the hid in early March.

However, Vincent said that the ownership committee considered and rejected the idea of foreign ownership — actually, non-North American ownership, as the Toronto Blue Jays and Montreal Expos are owned by Canadian groups before the Seattle situation arose.

"The issue came up in haseball a year ago," Vincent said, emphasizing that the question was not specifically about Japanese ownership of teams. He said one owner, whom the commissioner declined to identify, asked him about a possible offer from a European bidder. Also, there was Japanese interest in buying a piece of the New York Yankees.

Vincent said he discussed the idea with several owners over the past year and that the ownership committee passed a resolution in December barring foreign ownership. Part of the rationale, he said, had to do with baseball's desire that teams he locally owned.

The committee's resolution was presented to, but not voted on, other owners at the winter meetings m December, according to Greenberg. Vincent acknowledged that Arakawa's longtime Seattle residence seemed to contradict the spirit of the resolution. The question is be a strong local owner?" he said.

For All-Star Play

By Clifton Brown New York Times Service

NEW YORK - Magic Johnson will not let criticism change his decision to play in Sunday's National Basketball Association All-Star game in Orlando, Florida, his agent has said.

Johnson retired from the Los Angeles Lakers Nov. 7 after testing positive for HIV, the virus that causes AIDS. But fans selected Johnson to start for the Western Conference, and Johnson intends to play.

Charles Barkley, the Philadelphia 76ers' All-Star forward, said Monday that Johnson should consider not playing, not because of health reasons but because Johnson's presence might turn the event into a "media circus." Other players have said Johnson should not play because of possible health risks. "We talked about that last night," Rosen said Tues-

day from his office in Los Angeles. "The only thing that has bothered Earvin is the talk that people should be afraid of him. Those comments just show that there needs to be more education about the disease." Rosen added that "as far as Charles Barkley is concerned, both Earvin and I still consider him to be a

they were taken out of context. But either way, you can't knock a man for having his opinion." According to several reporters in Philadelphia Barkley was upset Tuesday when his comments made headlines, because he thought some people misread his feelings. Barkley, who paid tribute to Johnson by switching his jersey to No. 32 this season, insisted that

■ Bullets' Adams Will Replace Injured Bird Washington's Michael Adams will replace the injured Larry Bird of Boston on the East squad in the All-Star game, The Associated Press reported, Adams, a 5-foot, 11-inch (1.80-meter) guard, is

Johnson remains a person he greatly admires.

steals a game. The seven-year veteran will he making game is about \$40,000.



his first All-Star appearance, Bird has not played since Dec. 30 because of a back injury.

■ Jordan Fined and Suspended 1 Game Michael Jordan of the Chicago Bulls was suspended Wednesday and fined \$5,000 for humping referee Tommie Wood while arguing a call on the last play of Monday night's triple overtime loss to the Utah Jazz. The Associated Press reported.

Jordan, en route to his sixth straight scoring title. had never been suspended before. The suspension can you be a foreign chizen and still averaging 20.5 points, 8.3 assists, 4.5 rebounds and 2.1 actually will cost him \$45,000 - his salary for one

Early Selection No Help To U.S. Olympic Hopes

NEW YORK — It's a risky business, selecting an Olympic squad a year ahead of time. That may be dawning on the committee that selected the U.S. men's hasketball team so hucksters could sell stamps and coins and tickets and advertising based on names like Bird, Jordan

But Larry Bird's back is creaky, Michael Jordan is touchy about the league's exploiting him for endorsements and Magic Johnson has retired

because of HIV. Dennis Rodman, meanwhile, has emerged as one of the most formidahle players in the world. He is not on the 10-man Olympic A list.

Rodman, who is merely leading the league in rebounds with 18 n game. will not necessarily show to ndvantage in Sunday's All-Star Game.

'He's a very unique individual,

Vantage Point

KOREBOA

but he won't get the minutes to show what he does," said Chuck Daly, his coach from Detroit, who would not mind having Rodman on the Olympic team next summer, if the committee members bothered to

Oh, yes, and take a look at the two starting point guards on Sunday, those close friends. Magic Johnson and fsiah Thomas. They are going to be beautiful, going at each other.

This time Magic will be playing for the feelings, for the memories, but fsiah will be sending a message to Michael Jordan, who apparently doesn't want Isiah as a teammate, and Isiah will also be sending a message to the selection committee from USA Basketball

You remember USA Baskethall, those bumhlers who let the United States get to Seoul for the 1988 Summer Games without 3-point shooters

or international experience.

USA Baskethall also sent the wrong message to its college players at the Pan-American Games in Cuba last summer, flying them to a luxury motel in Florida between games. The American kids did not have the resolve to stand off Puerto Rico in the semifinals.

This kind of embarrassment is not likely to happen this summer in Barcelona. There is no Soviet Union or Yugoslavia as we knew them, and for the first time, the United States is sending National Baskethall

I have been writing for years that the Olympics should never have crossed the ultimate border of professionalism. But the Olympics are only about money now, and its leaders are selling the Summer Games on the premise that John McEnroe and Magic Johnson will be there.

The United States has done itself no favors by picking a team a year in advance. Anticipating injuries or illness or changes of heart, Daly has been saying all along that the squad was only a marvelous rough draft; Johnson, Bird, Jordan, Charles Barkley, Scottie Pippen, John Stockton, Karl Malone, Chris Mullins, Patrick Ewing and David Rohinson.

THE FINAL two spots will be filled by at least one college player and probably one professional. It has been my belief that Isiah Thomas should never have been excluded so soon. Like Magic and Bird, he made his reputation in the 1980s, but he is still a great clutch player.

Nothing against Stockton, who is leading the league in assists and 3point percentage, hut in any close game, the player I most want to be handling the ball — next to Magic Johnson in peak condition — is that little opportunist from the Pistons

"I've got three guys capable of being on that roster," said Daly, advancing Thomas and Joe Dumars, his smooth All-Star guard, as well as Rodman. Daly deserves the choice of somebody who will do the dirty work, even with the modest 9.8 scoring average. If the Japanese saw Rodman's highlight film, they might not criticize U.S. work habits. (Actually, the Japanese have it backward. It's not the workers who are our roblem; it's the corporate raiders and the junk-bond dealers.) The common wisdom is that other teams should assign a center to him.

but the other night Miami's 7-font (2.13-meter) center, Rony Seikaly, a superb leaper and a proud man, could not contain the 6-8 Rodman. Nobody stops Dennis Rodman - except the selection committee, which moved too fast, for the wrong reasons.

Laufenberg Misses Love Boat, Lands in Columbus

NEW YORK - Babe Laufenberg, one of the National Football League's most traveled quarterbacks the last eight years, decided to sign with the World League of American Foothall because he

wanted to play overseas. He has ended up in Columbus,

Laufenberg, the quintessential third-stringer who has been cut a dozen times by NFL teams, was taken by the expansion Ohio Glory with the second overall pick Tuesday as the WLAF added more recognizable names for its second sea-

The first pick in the draft, conducted by telephone from Dallas,

was George Bethune, an outside linebacker Emanuel King, a first-linebacker who spent 1989 and 1980 with the Los Angeles Rams. In the 1985 NFL draft who later was with opposition can throw at us that He was taken by the Sacramento Surge, who got the pick from Ohio by trading its first-round pick and center Curtis Wilson.

All the players eligible had been signed by the league before the

The three players after Laufenberg also had NFL experience, including defensive tackle Tracy Rocker, winner of the 1988 Outland Trophy as college football's best lineman. Rocker, who started 16 games in his two seasons with the Washington Redskins, went to Orlando with the fifth pick.

Laufenberg threw a total of 211 passes, 144 of them in 1988 with The rest of the first round included offensive tackle Joe Banes, taken by New York-New Jersey; of-San Diego. fensive tackle David Douglas to Birmingham; defensive tackle Mi-

Chicago Bears,

the Los Angeles Raiders, The

chael Simmons to Frankfurt; guard back Roland Smith to London and round. offensive tackle Ben Jefferson to Ohio, which had two picks in each round

Among the other name players taken was Clifford Charlton, a former first-round draft pick of Cleve-Brett Wiese to Barcelona; corner- land, by Montreal in the second WLAF teams will also chose

Babe hasn't seen," said Peter Had-

the sideline. In eight NFL seasons.

from a list of up to four players, most of them from developmental Orlando with the fifth pick.

But Laufenberg, who may finally squads, to be made available by
The third pick, hy Montreal, was get a chance to be a starting quarNFL teams by Feb. 17.

BOOKS

VESTED INTERESTS: Cross-Dressing and Cultural Auxiety

By Marjorie Garber, 443 pages, Illus-

Hall, 29 West 35th Street, New York, N.Y. 10001 Reviewed by Michiko Kakutani

A S the scholar Marjorie Garber points out in her fascinating new book, gender-bending images have proliferated

throughout contemporary culture.
In the film "Tontsie," Dustin Hoffman tries to pass as a woman; in "Yentl," Barbra Streisand pretends to be a boy. and in "Victor/Victoria," Julie Andrews masquerades as a male transvestite. "Dressed to Kill" and "The Silence of

the Lambs" revolve around psychopathic killers, with a penchant for cross-dressing. "The Sheltering Sky" shows Dehra Winger, playing an American tourist, disguised as a young Arab boy. And even "Bull Durham" features a rookie pitcher who wears a garter belt under his uniform.

In popular music, androgyny and sexual amhiguity have become almost de

Following in the footsteps of Little Richard, Elvis Presley began wearing a pompadour and mascara. Today, Madonna, Annie Lennox and K. D. Lang crop their hair and dress up in men's suits, while Michael Jackson, David

DOONESBURY

HERE'S NO WAY AROUND

HE'VE GOT TO TAKE

Bowie and Prince prance about on stage wearing eyeliner and sequined clothes. As Garber sees it, cross-dressing is, at

once, a symptom of and a catalyst for cultural anxiety and change. Neither male nor female, the transvestite is a trated. \$35. Routledge, Chapman & "third term" that challenges binary thinking - people's tendency to see things as either-or, black or white, yes or no, Democrat or Republican.

The transvestite challenges the desire, she writes, to "tell the difference," putting "in question identities previously conceived as stable, unchallengeable, grounded, and 'known.' As a result, says Garber, a professor of

English and director of the Center for Literary and Cultural Studies at Harvard University, transvestites in a cultural context frequently indicate what she calls a 'category crisis" - that is, a situation in which the lines between two categories (of gender, class, race, age or religion) have become hiurred or permeable.

This, she says, is one of the reasons transvestism developed in medieval and Renaissance Europe: it was a kind of reaction to the sumptuary laws that regulated dress for each social class. In wearing the clothes of another gender, the transvestite called into question the inviolability of all social codes and the possibility of their enforcement.

Garber goes on to illustrate her theory effectively, using well-known works of art as examples. She points out that David Henry Hwang's Tony Award-win-ning play, "M. Butterfly," which relates and the East, whites and Asians.

Like Camille Paglia's controversial best seller "Sexual Personae," "Vested and to try to build broad generalizations

upon arhitrary readings of given texts. But if her overall thesis - that "there can be no culture without the transvestite, because the transvestite marks the entry into the Symbolic" — is never persuasively demonstrated, "Vested In-

Intelligent and only occasionally pe-dantic. Garber has both assembled a fascinating compendium of cross-dressing and written a provocative piece of cultural criticism.

the story of a French diplomat and his affair with a male Chinese transvestite singer, not only reflects beterosexual-homosexual tensions, but also raises questions about relations between the West

Equally fluent in writing about popu-Garber demonstrates an enormous range of knowledge in this volume, and she has assembled a compelling set of case studies, drawn from the arts and real life.

faterests" aspires to use sexual and gender symbolism as a springboard for the largest sort of assertions about Western culture. In this respect, Garber's book is only partly successful: there is a tendency on her part to see examples of transvestism everywhere (she even sees Mary Shelley's "Frankenstein" as "an uncanny anneipation of transsexual surgery"),

terests" nonetheless makes for illuminat-

Michiko Kakutani is on the staff of The New York Times.

MR. BUO-UNAN

YEARS IN THE

YOUTHPUL INDISCRE

BLONDIE

By Alan Truscott

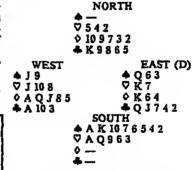
I N the diagramed deal from the Tri-State Regional Open Swiss Teams played in last mouth in Port Chester, New York, South was dealt an 8-5-0-0 hand. This occurs once in 33,000 deals lar music and in discussing Shakespeare, and produces situations in which science gives way to guesswork. It is nearly always right to select the eight-card suit as trump, to avoid losing control, but that was not true here.

BRIDGE

In spades South can make 11 tricks, and may not even make that number: he can he put to a guess in hearts if West has the wit to drop an honor when the ace is

In hearts South makes 12 tricks, very luckily. After ruffing an opening diamond lead he ruffs a spade, takes a heart finesse and cashes the heart ace.

At one table South played five hearts and duly made an overtrick for a score of 480. In the replay, after a different auction, South eventually judged well by passing his partner's double of five diamonds. The declarer should have lost two spade tricks, two hearts, one club and one trump for a penalty of 800 at duplicate, but he misjudged the play and



Neither side was vulnerable. The bidding: East North Pass Pass Dbt. 5 0 Pass Pass Pass West led the diamond ace.

PEANUTS

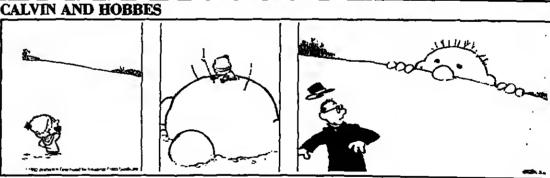
fourth was defensive tackle Dick hazy, the Glory's general manager.

Chapura, who has played for the But most of that viewing was from



BEETLE BAILEY







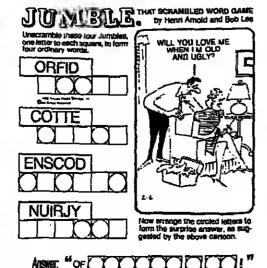








WHY DON'T YOU PRACTICE BEING GOOD? REMEMBER, CHRISTMAS IS ONLY 322 TIAYS AWAY."



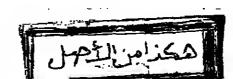
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 Section! Let he willy

Washington Post Service LA LECHERE, France - After a day of snow and snarled traffic in the French Alps. rain fell Wednesday as temperatures rose above

The forecast was for no snow Thursday and above freezing temperatures in the valley and below freezing in the mountains.

There didn't seem to be much concern about more snow falling before the opening ceremo-nies Saturday afternoon, but the official line

was that anything is possible.

"It's a very difficult topography," said the IOC spokeswoman. Michele Verdier, adding that the committee's president, Juan Antonin Samaranch, had "reminded the members that it eir choice" to select Albertville as the site

for the 1992 Games. Jean-Claude Fritsch, director of the Alpine sking events, said that "the weather forecast for the next few days is good and the first training session should take place on Thursday

He said that "we had a big scare but we must

On Val d'Isère's new Bellevarde piste, 300 people were put to work and tracked snowcat machines used through the night and into Wednesday morning to clear and pack the snow on the men's downhill course. Snowcannons were used to clear break up

potential avalanches. Another potential problem seemed to have been solved when an agreement averting a strike was reached between local officials and

The drivers had blocked a new four-lane highway outside Albertville last Saturday, causing long traffic jams, to protest travel restrictions that would have barred them from taking fares to Olympic venues during the 16-day Games.

The Savoie prefect, or chief administrator, Jacques Lambert, agreed to let taxis use the access roads to competition sites when the roads are closed to normal traffic. The drivers had threatened to again block

roads when Olympics open on Saturday.

,830 ,596 ,565 ,500 ,477 ,383 ,283

WESTERN CONFERENCE

TUESDAY'S RESULTS

29 14 26 22-91

New York 28 32 34 24-122

Ricas 5-20 4-4 21, Kessier 7-11 1-1 15, Solkaly 4
11 7-8 15: Ewing 9-14 1-4 19, Starks 7-10 0-0 16.

Reharmets—Micmi 55 (Selkaly 12), New York

56 (Ewing 131, Assists—Micmi 16 (Coles 5),

New York 34 (Starks 81.

Washington 36 21 22 24-29

Charlesta

26 21 22 26-- 79 25 34 28 28--115 commonds 8-11 1-4 17;

Noshinerion 26 21 22 24—79
Chariotte 25 34 22 23—113
Ellison 5-19 1-1 19, Hammonds 5-11 1-4 17;
Novemon 8-16-3-319, Gill 8-19-2-2 18, Johnson 8-17
2-218, Rebearded—Washineron 5a (Ellison 111,
Charlotte 54 (Gottison 111, Assists—Washineron 20 (Adoms 8), Charlotte 24 (Bagues 8),
Particula 29 25 34 19—85
Som Antonio 26 14 22 31—55
Orexiter 10-22-2-23, Porter 5-22-4-515; D.Robingon 10-16 3-8 23, Sirickland 5-12 5-5 16, Rebeauds—Partiand 63 (Williams 10), Som Antonio 46 (Cumminas 16), Assists—Partiand 19,
Denius 70, Som Antonio 22 13trickland 41,
Dellius
LA Crippers 29 18 34 25—67
Williams 7-15 3-4 17, Juzzolino 4-5 3-3 12;
Norman 9-15 1-2 19, R.Harper 7-16 4-6 18, Rebounds—Doullos Sp 17, Douis 10), Los Anteles
61 (R.Harper 111, Assists—Oulles 16
(D.Harper 61, Los Angeles 20 (R.Harper 7).

Major College Scores

Georgetown 71, Villanova 63
Iono 83, Manhorton 77
Mossocriusetts 76, St. Bonoventure 56
Princeton 42, Penn 49
Seton Holl 68, Providence 65
Peter's 49, Folifield 38
Temple 85, George Woshinston 75
Georgio 51, 108, Fourisen 101, OT
Liberty 69, George Moson 55
Memphis 51, 77, SW Louisiana 76
Pittsburgh 77, Manni 55
Vonderbill 89, Auburn 83
Creighton 46, Brodley 47
Deirbil 72, Notre Dame 70
Indiona 76, Illimois 45
Morquette 64, N. Corelina 51, 42
SW Missouri 51, 55, Drake 40

INTERNATIONAL CLUZ FRIENDLY

-Christine Brennan and Doug Cress

HOCKEY

WALES CONFERENCE

FIFTH TRST Australia vs. India, Final Day Wednesday, in Perth, Australia ila 1st Inninas: 346

Australia won by 300 runs, and won Ih THREE-DAY MATCH

Paktistan vs. Victoria State, Second I Wednesday, in Bendige, Australia Victoria State 1st Innings: 217-6 dec. Paktistan 1st Innings: 1949 dec. Victoria State 2d Innings: 87-3

we: 170 (50 overs)

ONR-DAY INTERNATIONAL South Africa vs. Ximbobwe Wednesday, in Harare, Zimbobwe

BASEBALL

BASESHICAN
American League
BALTIMORE—Agreed to terms with
Monny Alexander and Ricky Guilerez, InReliders: Cesar Devares, carcher: and Mike
Oguist, Mitcher, on one-year contracts.
KANSAS CITY—Agreed to terms with Tom

on, plicher, and Mike Macforlane, catch





A worker cleared snow from the seats at the men's downhill finish as temperatures rose.

IOC Opens Way for Samaranch To Add Nebiolo, Killy as Members

By Christine Brennan and Doug Cress

LA LECHERE, France - The International Olympic Committee voted unanimously Wednesday, although there were five abstentions from the 87 voting members, to pave the way for Primo Nebiolo. president of the International Amateur Athletic Federation and one of sport's most controversial figures, to reach his longtime goal of becoming an IOC member.

During the first day of its general session in Courchevel, the IOC voted to allow its president, Juan Antonio Samaranch, to appoint two members-at-large to the commit-tee, at his discretion. One at-large member was believed almost sure to he Nebiolo; a top candidate for the other spot is Jean-Claude Killy, co-organizer of these Olympic

Under existing IOC rules, neither man could become a member because Italy. Nebiolo's home country, and France, Killy's nation, already have the maximum two IOC members.

Samaranch can designate the two new members regardless of their nationality or place of resi-dence. They are to be chosen in recognition of the office they hold or because of their competence in a particular field.

Nehiolo has been frustrated for more than a decade in his efforts to become an IOC member. He has argued that, as president of one of the world's most powerful international federations, he deserved to

"We are structurally frustrated." IOC member Richard Pound of Canada said of the reason for the change. "We can have no more than two members from a single country in the IOC, but I can think of lots of people in lots of countries

secretary general. François Carrard, said it had been decided to not conduct blood tests at these

who could be added to the commit-

Prince Alexandre de Merode. chairman of the medical commissioo, had said earlier this week that blood tests to detect performanceenhancing drugs could begin at Al-

The IOC, as expected, officially re-admitted the Baltic republics of Estonia, Larvia and Lithuania as full members and said South Africa will have a team in Barcelona, but

"a hig surprise" if North and South Korea unite for the Barcelona Games. A meeting has been scheduled Feb. 18 in Pyongyang between the prime ministers of the two na-

Pound, a former IOC vice presi-dent who is chairman of the commission of new sources of financing for the organization, also said that American Express was being sued for "ambush marketing," the prac-tice of a company misrepresenting itself as an Olympic sponsor.

"There is pending litigation," said Pound. "There is a problem when you try to take steam out of competing advertisers by practicing misleading advertising of your

Although a spokesmao for COJO '92, the Albertville organizing committee, said he knew nothconcerns newspaper advertise- day's session.

Samaranch also said it would be ments that promote using American Express cards at "the Winter Games." The ads do not use the word "Olympics" and do not menuon Albertville.

Visa paid approximately \$14 million to be one of 12 international sponsors of the Olympic Games.

■ Nebiolo: Aggressive

Nebiolo's aggressive style has made him unpopular with some fOC members and international sports officials, especially in Britain. The Associated Press reported from Courchevel.

Nebiolo also has his enemies in Italy. He was forced out as head of Italy's track federation following a scandal at the 1987 World Championships in Rome, where the long jump was fixed to give an Italian

the bronze medal.

Pound said there was lively deing of the lawsuit, it apparently bate on the proposal at Wednes-

Girardelli Gets a Break on Entry Deadline

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches VAL D'ISERE - Marc Girardelli, one of the Olympics's top skiers, escaped being ruled out of Sunday's downhill on a technicality when the deadline for eotries was

extended Wednesday. Organizers said some delegations had oot been informed of the deadline and Luxembourg, a one-man team comprising the Austrian-born Girardelli, and Sweden were notable among those who missed

enforced, Girardelli would not have been able to compete," orga-

· Sweden's hiathlon coach, Michael Jansson, was flown to a hospital with a broken leg Wednesday after colliding with a snowcat during a training run on the course at Les Saisies.

The veoue's doctor, Christian Chaillol, said Jansson was skiing Soviet Union member in 1971, downhill when he collided with the

"If the deadline had been strictly stationary vehicle, suffering a douhle fracture of his right leg.

 Vitali Smirnov's position on the IOC was assured when he was confirmed as the representative of the Commonwealth of Independent States by being named the successor to Germany's Willi Daume as president of the Eligibil-

Smirnov entered the IOC as a

SCOREBOARD

BASKETBALL

NBA Standings

r Murde W L 29 16 27 18 22 22 22 25 17 26 15 30 11 35

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تَبِلاً المرازيل إ متينا بعيدية ويراو ICA AUG TOTA attracted the

SIDELINES

Japan to Let Foreign Horses Race

TOKYO (Reuters) - Japan is to allow foreign thoroughbreds to compete in more of the country's lucrative horse races, Goro Watanabe, president of the Japan Racing Association (JRA), said Wednesday We are planning to increase the percentage of races open to horses which have experience racing overseas on a step-hy-step basis," Watan-

At present two invitational races, the Japan Cup and the Fuji Stakes, are the only ones open to borses from overseas. The governmentsupervised JRA bolds about 3,400 races a year at its 10 courses. Japanese breeders have been opposed to opening racing to foreign horses.

Welsh Star Davies Found Dead in Car

LONDON (Reuters) - Swansea City soccer player and former Wales international Alan Davies has been found dead in his car, police said

Davies, 30, who used to play for Manchester United, was found Tuesday night near his south Wales home. A hose led from the exhaust pipe into the car, said police, who said they had ruled out crime.

USGA Exempts 9 Foreigners in Open

PALM BEACH, Florida (Renters) - The U.S. Golf Association has

21 24 7 40 194 294 granted full exemptions from quantitying for the 1772 Control of 12 37 4 29 135 235 international players following its annual meeting.

Those exempted were Rodger Davis of Australia; David Feberty.

Treland; Mike Harwood, Australia; Bernhard Langer, Germany; Mark Control (27) 2; Andrewchuk McNulty, Zimbabwe; Colin Montgomerie, Britain; Masashi Ozaki, Ja-Woshington

2 1-3

Bottote

1 1 4-7

Entrater (10), Ciccorell (27) 2; Andrewchuk
(25), Ledvord (41, Tonil 1111, Wood (141, 504)
ton (2), Lefontaine (30), Ray (31, Short on sooil Woshington fon Popeol 1-72-15-36. Buttotic (on Clutt 174-17-43.

Philodelphilo

Newcastle Makes Keegan Manager

tata (on Liuti 17-4-17-43.
Philiodelphia 8 8 1-1
More Jersey 11 8 2-3
Oucheshe (111; Richer (201, Chorske (131 2.
Shots on easi: Philipaelphia (on Terreril 7-515-27. New Jersey Ion Hextalil 15-10-7-32.
Beston 8 1 2 0-3
Winnipers 8 3 0 9-3
B. Sweeney (51 2. Ashton (141; MacCerraid
(a), Housley (201, Olousson (141, Shots on
goal; Boston (on Essential 4-7-7-1-27), Winnipers (on Berthiaume) 5-7-1-17.
Montreal (1 1-3
Vancouver 1 1 1-3
Vancouver 1 1 4-6 NEWCASTLE, England (Reuters) - Former England soccer captain Kevin Keegan got his first job as a manager Wodnesday after the struggling second division club Newcastle fired Osvaldo Ardiles of Argentina.

Ardiles, a World Cup winner with Argentina in 1978, had been reassured Sunday by the team's owner and chairman. Sir John Hall, that his job was safe.

Keegan, 40, who won the European Cup with both Liverpool and Hamburg, has been out of the game since retiring in 1984 after helping Newcastle return to the first division.

Corson (0), Olonne (5) 2; Adams (20), Linden (22), Murzyn (2), Mamesso (11), Bure (12), Skots en soal; Montreal (on McLean) 7-12-7—26, Vancouver (on Roy) 7-15-16—6. Suit Against Westhead Is Dropped

12-7-25. Voncenters for Roy (7-13-14-14).
H.Y. Istenders 1 1 1 1-2.
Los Angeles 1 2 9-7
Volek (11), Tureson (25); Robitollie 1241.
Shots on east; New York (on Hrudev 113-5-24.
Los Angeles 1on Fitzpatricki 12-7-13-34. PHILADELPHIA (AP) — A lawsuit on behalf of the 8-year-old son of the late Hank Gathers, alleging negligence by former Loyola Marymount basketball coach Paul Westhead, has been withdrawn, attorneys for both

The boy's attorneys, also representing Gathers' estate, said that after almost two years of pretrial discovery, it has become apparent to them that there is no evidence of individual liability on the part of Westhead. Son Jose Corriveou (31, Black (71, Culten 1171 3; Wilson (8), Kible (8), Bruce 114), Mullen 1131 2. Fenton (6), Shets on seel: Horriford (an Hocketh) 13-5-18—40, Son Jose (an Stdorklewicz 115-18-12—37.

now coach of the NBA's Denver Nuggets.

Westhead was the coach when Gathers, 23, collapsed during a game March 4, 1990, and died shortly thereafter. He was diagnosed as having an irregular heartbeat after collapsing three months earlier.

For the Record

John Walker, 40, of New Zealand, the former world record holder in the mile, announced his retirement Wednesday after seriously injuring an Achilles' tendon in training.

Achilles' tendon in training.

Giovanna Amati, 29, of Italy hecame the first woman in Formula One racing since 1981 when she signed Wednesday to drive for the Brabham team this season. For the last three years she has competed in the International Formula 3000 races. Zimbelwe's 12-year-old sports boycott against South Africa ended Wodnesday with a one-day cricket match attended by thousands of

spectators in Harare, Zimbabwe. The U.S.-Czechoslovakia quarterfinal Davis Cup match will be played outdoors March 27-29 on a hard court in Fort Myers, Florida, in the U.S. Tennis Association said.

The U.S. soccer team said it will play Morocco on March 18 in Casablanca. Ted Simmons, a major league catcher for 21 years and most recently the St. Louis Cardinals' director of player development, was named general manager Wednesday of the Pittsburgh Pirates. (AP)

Uuotabie

• Jimmy Connors on a proposed "Battle of the Sexes" tennis match with Monica Seles: "I'll put up my check for \$1 million of my own money. and she puts up \$1 million of her own money."

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Goodbye to Earmuffs

week and appreciated the upbeat content. Like most people I tuned in on my Sony TV set, or its moral equivalent. Since I had time to kill I started to examine the labels on my

My shirt was made in Malaysia, my sweater in China, my belt came

from South Korea. my shoes Hong Kong, and my earmuffs from Sri Lanka. The leather potato couch I was sitting on came from Peru.

l don't go out of my way to foreign

goods, but despite all the pleas to buy American, it's very difficult these days to find anything in the stores that's made in the U.S.A.

What makes this all the more confusing is that our recession is now the world's recession, and the people in Sri Lanka are just as concerned about how President Bush is going to "jump-start" the American economy as we are.

Mr. Donking, the foreman of the factory, came up to Tikka the morning after President Bush's State of the Union speech, which everyone in Sri Lanka watched on

Cézanne Work Missing in Rome

The Associated Press

R OME — A two-sided water-color by Paul Cezanne is missing from the National Gallery of Modern Art and feared stolen, the museum director said Wednesday. Augusta Monferini said a restor-

er reported the back-to-back landscapes missing from a drawer in the gallery's archives on Jan. 22 bnt the disappearance was not reported to police until Wednesday after a tipster called Italian newspapers. Monferini said the watercolor

had been in the archives for 10 years and was removed recently for minor restoration. Then it was put back in the drawer on Jan. 10 to wait for possible transfer to a Verona for an exhibition.

WASHINGTON — I watched CNN, and said, "Tikka, we're going to have to pink-slip you. Macy's is closing down its earmuff department to satisfy its creditors." "But why, Mr. Donking? We

make wonderful muffs." "There is a recession in the United States, and until President Bush can lick the hard times the people of America cannot afford ear-

Tikka said, "I dnn't understand bow a superpower with enough nuclear weapons to kill everyone 200 times over can bave a recession."

"We must blame it on the crazy '80s when Reagan got the country drunk and wound up with a trillion-dollar deficit. Everyone in America went skiing and bought one pair of earmuffs after another without any thought about who was going to eventually pay the

Tikka responded, "No wonder Bush's popularity in Sri Lanka has sunk to a new low. I watched him on TV last night and, if you ask me, he doesn't give a damn about what happens to us. I'll tell you this, he's not going to get my support. I wouldn't be surprised if he loses the middle-class vote in Hong Kong, Taiwan and Laos as well.

"You can't vote in the United States," Mr. Donking reminded

"My cousin voted in the Chicago elections for 15 years and he had been dead for most of them. What's going in happen to us if we close down the factory?'

"We might go into the mail-or-der business selling Korean Martha Washington dessert plates and American flags made in Hong

Kong."
"That's fine for the company, hut it doesn't help the Sri Lankan factory worker make a living

Tikka, there is more to life than making a living wage." The U.S. election year, politi-

cal survival, the polls and a large campaign fund to win the hig one for the president." "I don't know why the Sri Lan-

kan earmuff industry is the first to go during an American recession. "It isn't the first to go during a

'What is?' "George Bush's lips."

An Unruly Family, an Enduring Presence

By Craig R. Whitney
New York Times Service

ONDON - In the midst of one of the periodic outcries over the behavior of some of the more junior members of the royal family, Queen Elizabeth II is observing the 40th anniversary of ber accession

to the throne on Thursday. Since it is also the anniversary of the death of her father, King George VI, there will be no celebration on the day (she was not actually crowned until June 2, 1953) only a BBC television documentary, "Elizaboth R." which its producers say is intended to show how serious and hardworking the queen really is.

Britain's tabloid press has lutely found such qualities wanting in one of its favorite royal targets, the fun-loving 32-year-old Duchess of York — Fergie, the former Sarah Ferguson, whose busband, Prince Andrew, the Duke of York, is fourth in the line of royal succession.

It's a long line; Prince Charles, who is at the head of it, was 43 years old in Novem-ber. The queen will be 66 in April, but late last year she made it clear that she had no intention of stepping down, despite frequent speculation that she might.

"With your prayers and your help, and with the love and support of my family, I shall try to serve you in the years to come," she told the nation in her Christmas Day message. Hardly anybody in Britain wants her out. Although the queen sometimes seems shy and distant, she and the monar-chy remain enormously popular. They also remain imperturbable in the face of critical articles in the tabloid press, which displays vivid imagination in reporting supposed marital spats and other contretemps and is always answered by "We could not possibly comment" from Buckingham Palace. For some British newspapers, this is practically a license to print

In December, just as the duchess finally seemed to settle down, with the publica-tion of her book "Victoria and Albert," about the family life of that 19th-century royal couple, disaster struck again. A col-lection of 120 photographs showing the duchess enjoying a vacation in Morocco a couple of years ago with Steven Wyatt, son of a wealthy Houston oilman, fell from the bookshelves of a London flat he had once occupied, right into the arms of the tab-

It was no secret that the duchess had spent some time with Wyatt in 1989 and 1990 while Prince Andrew was away on active duty with the Royal Navy, In March 1991, some newspapers reported that the queen had been deeply upset by all the gossip these trips caused, and had told her daughter-in-law not to take any more.



Queen Elizabeth II with her family after she was crowned on June 2, 1953, more than a year after she acceded to the throne.

The snapshots, while apparently innocent in nature, set tongues clucking and presses rolling, although no newspaper actually dared 10 print any. The Sun, which prints a picture of a bare-breasted woman on page 3 of every issue, reported that both the duke and the duchess had been called on the carpet in Sandringham Casthe for a dressing-down by the queen for all the unfavorable publicity.

The duchess was also taken to task, it said, for going to Palm Beach, Florida, early last month to appear at a minor charity event, and even for taking her two daughters skiing in Switzerland although one of them was still getting over a case of chicken pox.

Did the dressing-down really take place? Buckingham Palace could not possihly comment, but a few days earlier, the Duchess of York's office canceled a scheduled interview with an American newspa-

per, saying that at the moment the duchess needed to keep a low profile. The biggest problem the queen has, The Evening Standard wrote after this latest to-do over the duchess, is that some of her offspring and their wives are behaving in a way that is inconsiderate to her, and to the institution of the monarchy. Just in the

past year, the popular press has featured imaginative accounts of the supposed estrangement between Prince Charles and his wife, Diana, the Princess of Wales; a liaison between Princess Anne. Charles's sister, and a navy commander, and a paternity suit brought by a New Zealand schoolteacher against Princess Anne's es-tranged husband, Mark Phillips.

The queen's own biggest public-image problem is that she doesn't pay income tax, although she is always said to be the richest person in the realm, with a fortune estimated conservatively at £1.2 billion (about \$2.2 billion).

But popular attitudes about this are contradictory. While polls show that most Britons would prefer that the monarch pay tax, they also show that most are satisfied the monarchy is worth every penny of the estimated £57 million in taxpayers' money it costs to run it and keep the palaces repaired every year. The civil list, the part of this that covers staff expenses and the cost of doing official business, is £9.79

million, most of it going to the monarch.
Prince Charles voluntarily pays 25 percent of his property revenue from the Duchy of Cornwall, although if he paid taxes it would be 40 percent. But a few days ago, the queen asked those preparing to celebrate the anniversary of her accession to stop raising money for a \$3.6 million fountain that had been planned in Parliament Square. She said she didn't

The reason the behavior of lesser members of the royal family is important at all. Antony Jay wrote in the introduction of a book on the monarchy that will come out with the BBC documentary, is that in Britain the queen, like the flag in America, is the symbol of the bond between the state and its citizens.

The bond between the queen and her subjects, he wrote, will hold "only so long as people see ber, know what she stands for (and will not stand for). identify with her, and believe that her behavior and her values correspond with their own."

But the sovereign is also the pinnacle of a peculiarly British structure of class, privlege and reward, one that underlies the British system of parliamentary democracy. Twice a year, the monarch confers awards and titles on those in government and outside who have served the system best, including journalists, civil servants, and even directors general of the BBC.

PEOPLE

In Sununu's New Job, Controversy Is Required

The former White House chief of staff John Sununu has joined CNN's "Crossfire," replacing Patrick J. Buchanan, who is on leave from the network to campaign for the presidency in New Hampshire. Sununu joins the show as the conservative foil to the liberal Michael Kinsley. Kinsley said that his new foil has "the three qualifications for the job -- he's combative, conservarive and smart." Kinsley added: "I've just met him once and he seems like a very jolly fellow. I can't imagine where this reputation [as an ornery guy] comes from, But maybe I'm about to find out."

A consumer has filed a \$75 million lawsuit against the pop music group New Kids on the Block, citing allegations that they do very little of the singing on their albums. Michael Siegel says in the suit, brought in Chicago, that the group defrauded everyone who bought their music. Gregory McPherson, a former New Kids producer, said last week that Michael Johnson and New Kids manager Maurice Start are the real voices behind the Boston-based group.

Julia Roberts, Kevin Costner and Arnold Schwarzenegger were among the performers nominated Tuesday for the 18th annual Peo-ple's Choice Awards. Roberts was nominated in two categories, best female performer in a comic film and best female performer in a dramatic motion picture. Costner, star of "Robin Hood" and Schwarzenegger, star of "Terminator 2," were nominated for best dramatic actor. The nominations were the result of a nationwide poll conducted by Gallup. The awards will be presented March 19 on CBS.

The French flutist Jean-Pierre Rampal celebrated his 70th birthday belatedly, performing a chamber music concert with the violinist Isaac Stern and the cellist Mstislav Rostropovich. The concert at Avery Fisher Hall in New York, nearly a month after Rampal's Jan. 7 birthday, hegan with slapstick. First Rostropovich's music stand, then Rampal's, needed adjustment, and when Rampal leaned back to begin playing, his stand fell over, scattering music paper. At the end of the concert, John Steele Ritter played "Happy Birthday" on the piano.

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Cosmod

Today's

INTERNATIONAL RECRUITMENT

Appears on Page 7

PERSONALS

CONGRATULATIONS JULIE AND PHILIPPE on the birth of your fourth child MYRIAM JULIE LE LOUARN

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